The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,361 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th ,,
—Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th ,,
L. Teheran	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	15th ,,
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 530, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P,	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	29th April

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .... Rs. 4 0 } wines extra.
,, SUEZ .... ,, 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church-gate-street, Bombay, April 13, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,246 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 30th April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	4	2nd May.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2 700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

		Tons.	Comdrs	About
* ,,	MACDONALD	2,642	W. Miller	6th May
* ,,	MUNROE	2,197	R. H. Betteley	16th ,,
,,	CAMERON	2,433	J. R. Kewley.	26th ,,
,,	MACGREGOR	2,956	W. M'Allister.	6th June.
,,	DRUMMOND	2,922	A. Campbell	16th ,,
,,	SINCLAIR	2,932	C.E. Darley	26th ,,
,,	OGILVIE	2,925	G. Nelson	6th July.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, Capt. Sachan, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	17th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W.S. Young	30th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.

Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-8, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Under vests or sleeping suits.

Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-8 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-12 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Agents to the sole Proprietors :

TREACHER AND Co, Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY.

		Per doz. Rs. a.		Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—				
Plain Brown	from	7 8	to	11 0
Fancy Colours	,,	10 8	to	24 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	9 8	to	20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—				
Plain White	,,	13 8	to	15 8
Fancy Colours	,,	16 8	to	25 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	17 0	to	25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—				
Fancy Colours	,,	11 0	to	23 8
Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8	to	25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—				
Real Scotch Wool	,,	16 0		
BANIANS.				
Fine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	22 8	to	26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,,	35 0	to	40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	48 0	to	58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	,,	67 0	to	90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,,	54 0	to	72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,,	60 0	to	84 0
DRAWERS AND PANTS.				
Gauze Drawers (short)	,,	43 0	to	60 0
Gauze Pants	,,	43 0	to	60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,,	67 0	to	90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	,,	70 0	to	85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	,,	70 0	to	85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqualified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishment will never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Trancing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to

MRS. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
163, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1884, and the Report of the Directors for the same period.

2nd. To declare a dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1884.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents, Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

P. S.—The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 18th April, 1885.

SADDLERY AND STABLE GEAR
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

BRIDLES, Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth, Pony and Watering Bridles,	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20
DRIVING BITS, Best polished steel, Liverpool Sliding Bar and Ring Snaffles, well twisted mouths	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11
RIDING BITS, Snaffles, Pelham, Pelham Lady's, Curb Ring Bradoon	from ,, 4 to ,, 7
CURB CHAINS, Best Steel, open or twisted links	Re. 1-0
HEAD COLLARS, with non-corrosive links and buckles	Rs. 3-8
KNEE-CAPS, Kersey and Leather	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-0
MARTINGALES, Leather covered or plated	from Rs. 4-8 to ,, 5-4
REIN-HOLDERS, Patent Leather	from Rs. 3-0 to ,, 3-8
SADDLE GIRTHS, Cotton and Wool, all wool, best cord, Fitz William or Melton	Rs. 3 to ,, 7-0
SADDLE CLOTHS, Best woven Felt	from Rs. 4-8 to ,, 6-0

WHIPS, DRIVING TANDEM, BUGGY, TONGA, RIDING AND HUNTING SPURS, DRIVING REINS, STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS, CURRY COMBS, LAMPS, &c.

DOG-COLLARS, MUZZLES, SLIPS, LEADS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Surgical Instruments, Domestic and Invalid Appliances,
Invalids' and Children's Foods,
Toilet Requisites in great variety, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CHEAP PIANOS.
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs.	250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	,,	600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,,	750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, &c.	,,	300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.	,,	550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,,	600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. ,etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,

PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,

POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

MATHERAN PINTO LODGE IS TO LET for this Season. Accommodations—Drawing and Dining rooms, two Bedrooms, two Dressing and two Bathrooms situated very near to Artist Point, beautiful view. Apply to the Manager of Pinto's Hotel.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon or being indebted to the estate of the late Lieutenant A. T. F. Edwards, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish attached 28th Bombay Infantry, are hereby requested to send in a statement of such claims or indebtedness, within a period of 30 days from the first appearance of this notice to

COLONEL SINGLETON, 28th Bombay Infantry,
President Committee of Adjustment, Suakim.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Ahmedabad Municipality. The candidate should have perfect knowledge of accounts, and have fair knowledge of Guzeratti and English. A person having any other additional qualifications, such as Engineering, &c., shall have preference. Experience of Municipal work will be taken into consideration.

The appointment is probationary. The salary is to be Rs. 75, rising Rs. 5 per year up to Rs. 100, if services approved and confirmed. Apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
HURRICHUND GOPALL,
Secretary.

Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 21st April, 1885.

BARON LIEBIG'S MILK.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the sale of

BARON LIEBIG'S CONDENSED MILK,

which has been honoured everywhere with the highest awards, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the purest and healthiest food for infants.

In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.

MARTIN COHEN & CO.,
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

I. Demolition of Fort George.
II. Removal of stones and debris to sites of Batteries.
III. Construction of Concrete and Masonry Emplacements, Magazines, &c., at Batteries.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon, on the 30th April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, 20th April, 1885.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, CANCEL the general power of attorney granted by me on the 3rd December, 1875, to Mr. KAICUSROW MEHERBAN IRANI, and appoint Mr. KHODABENDA RUSTOM as my attorney.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANEE,
Bombay, 25th April, 1885.

TO BE LET from 1st May next, a very desirable Furnished BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill. Rent Rs. 80 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2 Hornby Row

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.—HOME for INDIAN CHILDREN, highly recommended. Superior instruction. Special care with home comforts. Terms, inclusive, 80 to 120 guineas. Miss A. NELIGAN, Oakwood House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs. 350
Do.	40		do.	,, 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		,, 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500	do.	,, 1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do.	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WIC CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make, INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager,
Meadow-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION OF ARENIC TALENT.
BRILLIANT AND
GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE
GREAT DOUBLE SOMERSAULT CONTEST
(Over a large number of horses)
BETWEEN
JAMES THE INVINCIBLE,
ARCHIE THE IRISH CHAMPION,
AND EGMOND THE AMERICAN CHAMPION.

This friendly contest for the prowess of superiority between these—the three Champions of the world—is alone worth (10) ten times the Price of Admission.

All visitors to the GREAT WORLD CIRCUS may depend upon seeing, in addition, an Arenic Performance superior to anything ever witnessed.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
for families and children at REDUCED PRICES.
Native servants accompanying children admitted free of charge.

Performance to commence at 4 p.m.

THIS WEEK last Wednesday Afternoon Performance during the season.

All bills against Wilson's Great World Circus to be presented on Monday before 12 noon.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY given to our Mr. PAUL CHARPIE, TO SIGN our Firm per procuration, dated 25th April, 1884, is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.

Bombay, 28th April, 1885.

THE undersigned will receive verbal offers at their office up to 5 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, for demolishing and removing an old House (No. 26) in Mangesh Senoy-street, Hornby Row.

PAVRI & RAGHUNATH, L. C. E.,
Architects, Engineers, & Surveyors,
No. 28, Meadow-street.

TO BE LET, for the month of May only, a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW on "Mount Napean," Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 225. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

SALE OF LANDS IN JANJIRA.

THERE will be an auction sale of about five hundred acres salt marsh lands, in five lots, and of about four hundred acres of rice lands held at Murud in the Janjira State, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May.

Further particulars on application to the State Karbhari.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Political Agent, Kolaba
Indapur, 25th April, 1885.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for landing from ship's in the stream, the Company's Railway stores and materials during the present year and for delivering the same into Trucks at the G. I. P. Railway Stations at Wari or Carnac Bunders.

Conditions, together with particulars of the work to be performed may be obtained from the undersigned.

No undertaking is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

C. A. WINTER,
For Agent, H. H. the N. G. S. Ry. Co., Ld.
Medow-street, Bombay, 27th April, 1885.

THE VICTORIA LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 50 per share of the above Company has been made payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of May, 1885. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the above call not paid on the aforesaid date

By order of the Board of Directors,

વશનજી જેરામની કંપની.
(i. e.) VUSSUNJEE JAIRAM & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
39, Hummum-street, 23rd April, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUTTONSEY KESSOWJEE who had a share in two family houses, situate at Shaik Memon-street and Rampart Row, Fort, respectively sold his right, title, and interest in the same to one VELLJEE MOOLJEE, who for valuable consideration sold the same to the undersigned RADHAVAHOO, widow of Kessowjee Ladha and mother of the said Ruttonsey Kessowjee. The said Ruttonsey Kessowjee has therefore no interest whatsoever in the said houses or either of them. All persons are hereby warned not to deal with or lend any money to the said Ruttonsey Kessowjee on the security of the said properties or on his personal security, and the undersigned will not in any way be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Ruttonsey Kessowjee or which he might hereafter contract.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1885.

બાઇ રાધાબાઇ, ડો૦ કેશવજી લધાની વીધવા.
RADHABAI, widow of KESSOWJEE LADHA.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 25th May next, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and up to noon by the other Executive Commissariat Officers noted below for local contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads for the period shown opposite each, and also for a general contract for the same period.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Belgaum Deolalee	Under Schedule No. 16. From date of acceptance up to 31st October, 1885.
Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Do. do. From date of acceptance up to 31st March, 1886.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Commst. Store-keeper General, Bombay	Under Schedule No. 38. From date of acceptance up to the dates shown above.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

H. R. M. VANHEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st. April, 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY;
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleohope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS.)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, MAY 2ND.
GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS
AND
MILITARY DISPLAY
under the distinguished and immediate patronage of
BRIGR.-GENL. STANLEY EDWARDS,
Commanding Bombay District,
COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY,
AND
OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
Fencing, Boxing, Singlestick, Bayonet Exercise, Bayonet vs. Bayonet Wrestling, Sword and Lance Exercises, Quarter-staff, &c., &c.
BY
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT
(By kind permission of the Officer Commanding)
AND
THE BOMBAY RIFLE CORPS.
Under the management of
MR. ALFRED J. BYDE,

Member of The London Athletic Club, The London Fencing Club, West London Boxing Club, &c., &c., Winner of THIRTEEN open amateur boxing competitions, and of the Silver Foils at the Ecole d'Armes de Paris, &c, &c., who will Box and Fence with
THE BEST AVAILABLE BOMBAY TALENT.

Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where seats may now be secured. Prices of Admission Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 o'clock.

J. J. ARCHER, Business Manager.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BUY your SEWING MACHINES at the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY on the hire system with option of purchase whereby a thorough trial can be given and the machine returned if disapproved. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

JUST RECEIVED CRICKET BATS, Rs. 3-12; Balls, Rs. 2-12; set of stumps with bails, Rs. 2-10. Foot Balls from Re. 1.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PERAMBULATORS with HOODS and BICYCLE WHEELS, LIGHT and ELEGANT. Rs. 40 and 50 each.—BARTON & Co. Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST UNPACKED only three pieces FRENCH FURNITURE ever imported in Bombay.—A. N. DAVER, No. 7, Meadow-street.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, 12 ans. a lb.; ICES, REFRESHMENT, and BILLIARDS, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED, an experienced MILLINER.—Apply personally to HURGOVAN VUNMALI and Co., Esplanade Cross-road, near Crawford Market.

AUCTION SALE of Vienna Bentwood Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Pier Glasses, Dresden and Parian Figures, &c., at Marine-street, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW, Mr. T. S. BAKER'S valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Pianoforte, Pony-cart, &c., to be sold at No. 36, Marine Lines, on THURSDAY, 30th April.

TO LET, at Rs. 125 per mensem, a furnished BUNGALOW at Land's-end-road, good stabling.—Apply to John Russell, Esq., or Messrs. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FRAGRANT BENGAL GOORAKOO.—Can be had except Saturday from 6-30 a. m. to 8-30 a. m. at 12 annas per lb.—J. S. Shooker, No. 16, DeLisle-road, Byculla.

WANTED, a qualified European NURSE to attend an invalid gentleman on voyage home. Services for free passage. Good sailor indispensable.—Apply No. 19, Taylor's Hotel.

COLEMANS HOTEL, Apollo-street.—Extensive alterations and improvements. Some rooms—Bath and Dressing-room to each—now available. Boarders, exceptionally moderate terms.

ON VIEW, Captain PROUDFOOT'S valuable household furniture, plated, and glassware, piano by Schiedmeyer, at No. 43, Marine Lines, to be sold TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 29th inst.

TO LET, with private European family, large airy apartments with board, suitable for married couple or gentleman. Full particulars on application to "G. L. S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, on board the s. s. Australasian, in the Prince's Dock, a quantity of Hardwood Horse Fittings and about 100 Galvanized Iron Feeding Troughs. Apply on board before 10 a.m. TO-DAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST, BOMBAY.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ROEDERER, Perrier Jouet, Moet and Chandon, Clicquot, Still Sillery, Gibert, Heidsick, and Mumm, obtainable from PHIPSON & Co.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Montebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a European qualified MEDICAL MAN to attend to an invalid up-country for a certain period. For full particulars apply to W. & A. GRAHAM and Co.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE, for a short time only. Great reduction in prices, about 10 to 4 per cent. for cash only. Go to Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, &c., No. 11, Hummum-street.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, successors to P. Grant & Sons, Hornby-row Branch, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES.—We do not profess to sell CHEAP, WORTHLESS articles, but only keep what we can recommend and guarantee to be first-class machines.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

MRS. J. TATE, qualified Midwife and monthly Nurse, will attend Ladies at Mahableshwar (for Rs. 150 the month, free of travelling expenses). References to several well known ladies whose addresses may be had on application. Address—POST OFFICE, Mahableshwar.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, 8 for Re. 1 DRIED COD FISH 8 annas per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, THE 28TH APRIL.
A grand Programme to please everybody's taste. Farce, Comedy, Burlesque and Musical Melange.
TIT BITS OF CHOICE MUSIC.
COME AND SEE OUR BELOVED
MOTHER-IN-LAW
AND
LA DIAVOLO.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Commence at 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL.
ANOTHER GRAND PROGRAMME.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., branch Establishment East-street Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS Under Orders for AFGHANISTAN can obtain our WINES and SPIRITS from our Agents at Quetta, H. BALDWIN & Co.

"BONDED" and "DUTY PAID STOCKS" of all kinds available here for VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to Foreign Ports.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Cash per single case. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	*Barsac, Delicate flavour, yellow capsule.	18 0
22 12	*Haut Sauterne, Very choice, gold capsule.	24 0
	BURGUNDIES—WHITE.	
17 2	*Chablis Light, delicate, yellow capsule.	18 0
24 12	*Meursault Soft and fragrant, gold capsule.	26 0
	HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	
21 8	*Niersteiner	22 8
24 4	*Hochheimer	25 8
30 0	Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	31 8
39 12	*Superior Sparkling Hock	42 0
42 12	*Sparkling Moselle, Finest nonpareil.	45 0

12½ per cent. = to 2 annas in the rupee, off credit rates for three cases.

* Wines in Pints, Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Margaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	31 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine "	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow "	5 0	...
Do. Green "	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara "	3 0	1 12
Curacao "		1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) "	15 0	...

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Church Gate-street, Bombay.

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WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
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BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

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5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1885, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of Mr. Nusserwanjee Mancherjee, a collection of valuable Law Books. Catalogues will be printed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th April, 1885.

NOTICES

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches les, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flee Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Lecture, F. C. Institute, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday—Ellora (s) and Scindia (s), from Calcutta; Thisbe (s), Trieste; Henzada (s) and Brindisi (s), London; King Arthur (s), Hongkong; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—Empress of India (s), for Kurrachee. Java (s), Bassorah; Steelfield and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Havre (s), Caromandel Coast; and Marinda (s) Port Said.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

Ballet	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Operatic Selection	The Grand Mogul	Audran.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Cornet Solo	Alpen Echoes	Herfurth.
Valse	See-Saw	Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Empress of India entered, and the s.s. Rhosina and Bangalore left, the dock on Saturday; the s.s. City of Manchester entered, and the s.s. Brocadaile and Clan Forbes left, it on Sunday; the s.s. Kent entered, and the s.s. Aycliffe left, it yesterday.

LECTURE.—The sixth public lecture of the season in connection with the "Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Society" will be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Naegaumwalla, M.A., on "The Sun."

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mody Khana-street, Fort, on the body of Manockjee Framjee, aged 20 years. Deceased went down a well to recover a copper vessel that had dropped into it, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Dewki, a young Hindoo woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit suicide by jumping down a well, at Kolsa Mhola, on Sunday morning. She pleaded that she had been ill-treated by her mother-in-law. She was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. MR. GIBBS.—Invitations have been issued in the name of H. H. the Rajah of Jowar and the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to be present at a performance in Hindustani, arranged in honour of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, by the Alfred Dramatic Company, under the guidance of Mr. N. R. Ranina. The play is called "Tilesam-e-Jamshed," and will be performed at the Royal Theatre, Grant-road, on Thursday next.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Abdoolally Abdool Hoosein, residing at Baba Dubboo-street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Saturday his house was entered, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 146 stolen from a cupboard.—Jamasjee Hormusjee, a sandalwood merchant having his place of business in Girgaum-road, has reported the theft of a silver watch and cash, of the value of Rs. 125, from his shop on Sunday.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Jacob Fukheeria, an Israelite, was charged with selling opium without a license. Inspector Butterfield stated that he had received information that the accused was selling opium at Mazagon after dark. A purchase was made through police agents, and the accused was arrested. The inspector said he had reason to believe that the opium had been stolen from David Sassoon and Co. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50, and confiscated the opium found in his possession.

ASSAULT AT ARMS.—An assault at arms is to take place at the Town Hall on Saturday night which promises to be a highly interesting entertainment. The non-commissioned officers and men of the East Yorkshire Regiment and the members of the Volunteer Corps take part in the programme. This will include fencing, boxing, and wrestling contests, sword, lance, bayonet, and quarter-staff exercises, and different weapons will be pitted one against the other. Mr. Alfred Byde, of the L-A.C., an amateur of repute and the winner of a dozen open competitions, who has undertaken the management of the entertainment, has challenged all the local talent, and this also should be productive of some exciting contests.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CHINESE TRUST PROPERTY.

APPOO ASSIM AND OTHERS *vs.* HALIMABAI AND OTHERS.

THE suit was brought to recover possession of certain trust property, for an account of the rents and profits thereof, for the appointment of a receiver, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case to-day, said.—This is a singular case. It is a claim by a Mahomedan woman to be the legal representative of a deceased Chinaman to whom she bore four children. The Chinese community of Bombay bring no Chinese women with them and object to marry the women of the country. They take to themselves native women without going through any form of marriage, and the question I have now to decide is whether the woman of such a union, who has lived with a Chinaman up to his death and has borne him children, is entitled to inherit his property. It is necessary for my decision to bear in mind the general principles which regulate the legal status of marriage in all communities which have any laws of marriage at all. It is beyond question that the Chinese nation have such laws. Works of authority concerning their customs and usages show that they have a well-established ceremonial, according to which all their marriages must be solemnized. (See Archdeacon Gray's History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People of China; chapter Marriage). Now the following principles are of universal application. In order to constitute a legal marriage there must be a mutual consent by the parties to live together for life; and that consent, when established, is held to be a legal obligation. When a marriage is duly made it becomes a perpetual obligation and cannot be dissolved like an ordinary contract at the pleasure of the parties. Temporary marriages are unlawful, and public policy resists any attempt to make them legal. When a legal marriage is constituted, mutual rights and obligations are created as between the parties, and amongst other things a legal status is given to the wife and children and certain rights of inheritance. But a marriage cannot be presumed from mere cohabitation, however long it may continue. *Nuptias non concubitus sed consensus facit.* There must be a mutual consent to live together for life. On these broad principles the marriage status may be said to be universally based. All communities have imposed certain formalities on the parties in order to ascertain the fact of the free consent of the parties, and the lawfulness of their union, and to notify and establish the celebration of the marriage. The general rule is, that the marriage must be celebrated according to the forms of the place where it is contracted. But in India each community, in matters of personal status, follows its own usages, and this marriage would have been valid if it had been solemnized according to the forms of the Chinese community. Evidence was given as to the forms which obtain in China. It appears that there is a betrothal in early youth, and at a more mature age the parties go to their temple and are interrogated as to their desire to be married, and after this fact is ascertained the idol is worshipped and the union held to be complete. In Bombay there is no bethrothal and the marriage ceremony is performed by the Muhaddam of the caste at the temple, as there is no priest. Now it is not even contended that this form was gone through by Cassum Sam and the defendant Halimabai. The evidence went to show it could not be done in the case of a native woman unless she was born of a Chinese father. All that was done, even according to the statement of the defendant herself, was that a feast was given to the caste and ornaments were presented by the man. This evidence by Halimabai is much weakened by the fact that she never stated it in her previous affidavits. She could only mention two names of persons present at the feast—one of a dead man, the other of a man who left Bombay many years ago. In short I cannot on the evidence believe there was any ceremony at all. But even supposing all the defendant states to be true, the evidence is against its constituting a valid marriage. The Chinamen witnesses said that such unions with native women were not marriages—that Chinamen only contract marriages with Chinawomen, or with women born of Chinamen—that Chinamen who had formed such unions were quite free to marry in China in spite of this union. That these unions were temporary, not permanent—that they were always ended when the man left Bombay and sometimes before. Three cases were cited to show that women had inherited the man's property on his death. But in one case there was a will, in the two others, either the man had asked the caste before death to give the woman her property, or the caste had voted it to her after death. In a fourth case, which was cited, there was no property to inherit; and in a fifth where there was property and the man had left property, the woman certainly did not inherit. On the whole I do not think the legal status of marriage established between Cassum Sam and the defendant. The next contention is that the man Cassum was a Mahomedan and had recognized the woman and children in such a manner as to legitimatize the children, and confer upon them and the mother a right of inheritance in spite of the original illegality of the union. The evidence is meagre and unsatisfactory on this point. Halimabai says she was always treated as a wife and acknowledged as a wife, and the children as legitimate children. A Mahomedan cap-seller confirmed her story. The Chinese witnesses, on the other hand, said that all these women were treated not as wives, but as mistresses. As regards the adoption of the Mahomedan faith Cassum is stated to have repeated in the presence of his wife and this Mahomedan cap-seller the famous verse of the Koran, which contains the Mahomedan profession of faith—the belief in Allah, as to one God, and in Mahomet as his Prophet. But this was only done, even on their showing in the back room of an opium shop—there was no public profession of faith—no visit to a mosque, either then or at any time in the man's life—no bathing of the body—no shaving of the head—no circumcision. No Cazee or Moulves attended. The fact, if it was a fact, remained secret till Cassum died. He wore his pig-tail to the end of his days, and was buried in the Chinese cemetery by the Chinese community. I do not believe in this alleged conversion. The acknowledgment of the children according to Mahomedan law, if proved, would not therefore be enough, as this case is not governed by that law. A custom was also set up to the effect that in this community the woman and offspring of such a union inherit the man's property. The Chinamen denied the custom. The cases, of which evidence was given, showed that the man by a kind of oral testamentary direction to the caste may direct the property to be so given or he may make a will. But in the case of the Matheran carpenter, neither of these things were done, and the woman got nothing. Cassum gave no such directions and made no will. In short, the custom was not satisfactorily proved, and I cannot hold these women inherit in absence of these provisions. Evidence was given that there is a way to legitimatize the children of these unions which the Chinese community recognizes. The parents can apply for the admission of the child to the community, and when so admitted the child can marry and inherit as if born in lawful wedlock. Now in this case there was no such legitimatization. I do not think the fact that Cassum Sam described himself as a family man in a petition to the High Court or that the Registrar of Births recorded his son as born of a lawful mother, because the clerk so reported the birth, is enough to validate this claim. Cassum Sam's petition was presented with the object of hastening the progress of his suit because of his poverty, and whether his children were legitimate or not, he would be likely in such circumstances to describe himself as a family man. As regards the report of the clerk it was made by him in the course of his duty, which involved the visiting of forty or fifty houses a day, and though he stated he got his information from Cassum, still Cassum did not sign or verify the report in any way whatever. There was no marriage, there was no legitimatisation of the children. The way in which Cassum Sam regarded the union—even if established—is not enough in a case not governed by Mahomedan law to make it a legal marriage. Moreover, if Cassum had made money enough to go back to his own country, I do not for a moment believe that he would have taken this woman and family with him. It is a very hard case, and I am sorry no relief can be given by the law to this unfortunate woman and her children. But Cassum might have made a will, he might have expressed to the caste his desire that they should inherit, he might have got his children admitted into the caste. He did none of these things. The union was unlawful in its inception, and the law cannot recognise, and no subsequent step was taken to remove the original illegality. If I were to decide in favour of the defendant I should virtually declare that the community has no marriage law whatever. My judgment must be for the plaintiff, with costs.

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

IN THE MATTER OF DHONDOO DAMODHUR.

MR. DHARYAVAN, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, appeared for the applicant Anundeebai widow of Damodhur Rowjee Sarvanee, and obtained last week a rule *nisi* for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Pandurang Rowjee Sarvanee, to show cause why he should not deliver the custody of a child named Dhondoo, about twelve years of age, to his mother, the applicant. The affidavit of the applicant stated that Rowjee Toolajee Sarvanee possessed two houses in Dongree, two houses in Sonapore, and the mortgage of a house in Chandanwady. He divided his property in his lifetime among his two sons, Pandurang and Damodhur. The former got the two houses at Dongree and mortgage of the houses at Chandanwady, while the latter got the two houses at Sonapore. After the death of the father the two sons separated. Pandurang suffered losses in business, and sold his houses, and in 1869 became involvent. In 1874 Damodhur died, leaving behind him his widow, the applicant, and his son Dhondoo. At the request of the applicant's mother-in-law, Parvatibai, she allowed Pandurang to stay at her house and to overlook the two properties at Sonapore. Parvatibai died in 1881. Two years later Pandurang brought his mistress to live in the house, which led to quarrels between him and the applicant. In October, 1883, the applicant had to seek protection with her brother, when Pandurang took away the child from her. He had one of the houses transferred to the name of his mistress, his intention being to deprive the child of its benefits. It was stated to be against the moral and material interests of the child to allow him to live with Pandurang.

The rule *nisi* came on for argument to-day, when the respondent produced the boy Dhondoo in court, saying he had no objection to make him over to the applicant if the boy had none. The boy was questioned, after which his lordship ordered that he should be handed over to his mother. The rule was made absolute, with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

AWABAI *vs.* KAIKHOSROO MUNCHERJEE HEERAMANEK.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI have, on behalf of the plaintiff, filed a plaint before his lordship in chambers, claiming from the defendant Rs. 25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage by the defendant, The plaint states that the plaintiff is the widow of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Davur, who died in the year 1872. As heiress of her husband, she became entitled on his death to a sum of about Rs. 60,000. Since she became a widow she has resided with her parents, and is now of the age of 26 years. In 1883 the defendant was desirous of marrying her, and requested her father to convey an offer of marriage to her. Her father conveyed the offer to the plaintiff, who accepted the same. The acceptance was forthwith communicated to the defendant, who expressed himself much pleased. The plaintiff and defendant thereupon became engaged to each other, and he promised to marry her. The defendant was informed by the plaintiff's brother Dinshaw that she had promised to give her own family one-half of her fortune, and that the other half would be settled on trust for her benefit. The plaintiff says that she believes that the defendant was much annoyed on finding that, on his marriage with her, he would not get control over her fortune, and she believes that the defendant's breach of promise was occasioned by the fact that he found he would not get hold of her money. In February or March, 1884, he informed her father that his mother would not consent to his marriage with the plaintiff, and expressed his inability to carry out his promise to marry. The plaintiff says that the defendant was then a widower 45 years of age, and the pretext of the want of his mother's consent was a mere blind to his real reason for breaking his promise. The plaintiff and her family hoped, however, that matters would yet come right, and were reluctant to take proceedings against him; but on the 4th inst. he married a daughter of the late Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia. The plaintiff on the 25th March last caused to be sent to the defendant a letter, to which he replied denying that he was ever engaged to her. Further correspondence then took place. The plaintiff says that after the defendant and she became engaged he induced her to enter into a private correspondence with him without the knowledge of her family, and contrary to the usual practice of Parsees; but that she had not kept any of his letters, except the last. She says that she has suffered much pain of mind in consequence of the treacherous conduct of the defendant and that the matter has been freely talked about, to the injury of her reputation, and her prospects of another marriage have been greatly injured by his conduct. She claims as damages for the breach of the promise to marry the sum of Rs. 25,000.

BENGAL.

THE RAILWAY ACT.—The bye-laws and regulations of Indian Railways may work vexatiously at times with an exacting public, but there can be no question they have been wisely framed for the conservation of order, and the protection of travellers, and it becomes almost a duty on the part of those who use the railway to second and uphold the measures which have been enacted on their behalf by every means in their power. From what we hear from an eye-witness of a scene at the Serampore Station of the East Indian Railway the other morning, the above view regarding these laws and regulations does not appear to be very generally entertained. The bell had rung at the station notifying the approach of the No. 2 down passenger train, when, as is the custom to ensure safety, the crossing gate for the road traffic was closed. A gentleman on horseback insisted on the gate being opened for him to cross the line, and so intimidated the gatekeeper that his request was complied with. The train was then in sight. We trust the Company will trace out this gentleman, and enforce the penalty for such a proceeding. If memory serves us rightly, it was at this gateway that a serious accident occurred some years ago from a similar cause.—*Indian Daily News.*

A "PIR."—A Mahommedan, named Syed Noorool Hoodah, who has come from Bombay, and is now the guest of Baboo Baney Madhub Mookerjee, an interpreter of the High Court, is creating considerable sensation in Howrah by his cures of what have hitherto proved incurable diseases. It is said that last cold weather he spent fifty-one days in a tank, keeping almost all his body under water, and now he has been living for nearly a fortnight in a pucca grave, six feet deep, which is covered with masonry work, keeping only a hole two inches in diameter in order to serve him with food which consists of pomegranate juice, orange, and almonds. A rope passes through this hole, one end of which is tied to a bell which is suspended on a bamboo and any one inquiring after his health through the hole is answered by the bell ringing, which signifies that he is all right. Last week a money order, which came to him from Bombay was dropped into the hole, and after some time it was returned duly signed by him. In this state the Pir will remain fifty-one days.—*Ibid.*

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, Captain J. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the overland mails of the 10th April. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lady Lyall
Miss Lyall
Miss Willshire
Lieut-Col Heywood
Lieut Berkley
Lieut Martin
Mr F A Phillips
Miss Easy
Mr Needham
Mr Cotton
Mr Walker
Mr Duttra
Mr Hosain
Condr Buchanan
Lieut Pelleau.

FROM SUEZ.—Lieut Macdonald, R N

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Curling
Miss Rogers
Lieut Vicars

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C E Day
Mr Suleiman
Mr Gockvad
Mr McEwen
Mr Ryrie
Mr Williams
Mrs Williams
Col Boone
Col Clubley
Col Griffith
Col Justice
Col Hay
Col Chambers
Col Lloyd
Col Bengough
Col Bell
Col Rendhold
Col Phelps
Major Baber
Major Fagan
Major McNeill
Major Kennedy
Major McGhee
Lieut-Col Hesketh
Lieut-Col Wright
Lieut-Col Sexton
Lieut-Col Gordon
Lieut-Col Austin
Lieut-Col Keays
Lieut-Col Morris
Lieut-Col Cunningham
Lieut-Col Cotton
Lieut-Col Payne
Lieut Pritchard
Lieut Porter
Lieut Meade
Lieut Montgomery
Lieut Wratislaw
Lieut Dobbie
Lieut Cooper
Lieut Currie
Lieut Parker
Mrs Parker
Capt Rawlinson
Capt McCausland
Capt Barr
Capt Monteith
Capt Leader
Surgn Ferraud
Surgn Lucas
Mrs Lucas

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

SATISFACTORY accounts are given of the health of the Queen at Aix-les-Bains.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on Tuesday evening for Dublin, where they arrived on the following morning. On their landing at Kingstown, and again during their progress through the streets of the city, the Prince and Princess were loudly and continuously cheered by the crowds which had assembled at all points. Yesterday the Prince of Wales visited some of the poorest districts of Dublin and was most heartily welcomed by the population. A Levée was held in the afternoon, which was numerously attended.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday. The sitting lasted until 2 o'clock, after which the Russian Ambassador had an interview with Earl Granville, and subsequently the Cabinet Council resumed its deliberations.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday. Earl Spencer, Lord Carlingford, and Lord Rosebery were absent, the latter on account of the death of his brother, Colonel Primrose.

Lord Shaftesbury has written a letter to the Lord Chancellor explaining his disapproval of some clauses of the Lunacy Bill and resigning his position as head of the Lunacy Commissioners.

The House of Commons reassembled last night after the Easter vacation. In reply to questions, Mr. Gladstone stated that the reply of the Russian Government to the communication of Her Majesty's Government had not been considered quite satisfactory, but within the last 24 hours a despatch had been received which was more favourable. In the meantime the news of the Russian conflict with Afghan forces on the Murghab had been received, and with regard to that the Government could only say that in the absence of decisive information an unprovoked attack would be regarded as a very grave question, and on that point the Government had called upon Russia to give explanations. The House then went into Committee of Supply, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The Volunteers assembled at Brighton on Easter Monday, 18,000 in number, after marching past the Duke of Cambridge, engaged in a sham fight. At Dover another large body of Volunteers took part in some military movements, and smaller contingents of the force were engaged at Sheerness, Aldershot, and Shorncliffe. The performances of the Volunteers were generally of a most satisfactory character.

Lord R. Churchill, who arrived in London on Tuesday from India, has declined an invitation to contest one of the seats at Sheffield, holding himself to be pledged to stand for one of the wards at Birmingham.

A colliery explosion occurred at Great Fenton, near Stoke-upon-Trent, on Wednesday, causing the death of 6 men and injuries to many others.

General Sir J. E. Alexander died last week, aged 82. The Right Rev. Dr. Ashton Coffin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, died on Monday. General J. E. Sanders, late of the Bengal Army, died on Monday, aged 82. Mr. T. M. Weguelin, formerly Governor of the Bank of England and M. P. for Wolverhampton, died on Sunday, aged 76.

At a meeting of the Jersey States Assembly on Tuesday a motion for expelling from the island the Jesuits who have recently settled there since their expulsion from France was warmly discussed, and was ultimately negatived.

The White Star steamer Germanic, which left Queenstown on Friday for New York, put back to the former port on Tuesday, having encountered on Saturday night a furious gale, which caused much damage and the loss of one seaman.

Mr. Maitland Wills, a partner in the firm of Wills and Co., tobacco manufacturers, at Bristol, was killed on Monday by falling from a rock at the Aber Waterfalls, near Bangor.

Mr. George Perry, of Formia, while driving to his brother-in-law's residence at New-grove, Ennis, was fired at by a man, whom he identified and who was subsequently arrested.

A Viceregal proclamation, published in the *Dublin Gazette*, prescribes for equal grades of precedence for the prelates of the Protestant Episcopalian and the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland.

OBITUARY.—Gen. J. E. Landers, Ben. Inf. Ret.; Lt.-Col. H. Mackenzie, Ben. Ret.; Surg. R. P. Hicks, Mad. Ret.; Lieut. J. U. Donaldson, Mad. Ret.: Gen Sir J. E. Alexander, C.B.; Dr. Jos. Pope, R A., Mr. T. M. Weguelin, late M. P.; Col. the Hon. E. H. Primrose; Dowager Lady Ruthven; the Hon. Lady Lynch Blosse; Dowager Viscountess Ashbrook.

The startling news was received yesterday that on March 30 the Russian troops under General Komaroff attacked the Afghans on both sides of the river Kushk and routed them with a loss of 500 men. General Komaroff justifies his action by the "provocation and manifestly hostile proceedings of the Afghans."

A new Cabinet has been formed in Paris. M. Brisson has quitted the Presidency of the Chamber and becomes President of the Council, with M. de Freycinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new Premier on Tuesday made a statement in the Chamber, and declared the intention to enforce French rights against China by arms should they be refused to negotiation. The whole credit of 200 million francs demanded for the Tongking-China expeditions was then voted by 373 votes to 92.

A telegram from Hongkong reports that the preliminaries of peace between France and China have been agreed upon through the good offices of Sir R. Hart, the Commissioner of Customs. The Chinese are to evacuate Tongking, and the French demand for a war indemnity is not to be pressed.

General Graham, with his entire force, marched on Friday on Tamai, which was occupied after a brief resistance. The main body of the enemy's force had withdrawn, but small parties of Arabs kept up a desultory fire, which caused but few casualties. The huts at Tamai were burnt, but the water supply being exhausted, the General was obliged to move the troops back to Suakim.

The troops at Suakim are employed in clearing the ground for the advance of the railway, which is being pressed forward with all despatch. Small bodies of Arabs are still in the neighbourhood, but Osman Digma's whereabouts is uncertain.

The proceedings of the Suez Canal Commission in Paris have been suspended in consequence of the Ministerial crisis; but a meeting will probably be held shortly.

The Italian troops at Massowah are busily engaged in extending and strengthening the defences of that place.

The British Government has made arrangements for establishing a coaling station at Port Hamilton, in the Corean Archipelago.

The widow of General Garibaldi and her son have been received by the King of Italy, who approved the youth's desire to enter the Royal Navy.

The conflict between the Central American Republics continues notwithstanding the death of General Barrios. The United States Government has sent a body of marines and several vessels to keep open the transit across the Isthmus, which, however, is still impeded.

The half-breed outbreak in North-West Canada is still unchecked, but troops are on their way to the disturbed regions. Most of the Indian tribes remain loyal, and the United States Government is guarding the frontier against Fenian sympathizers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R E Wright, B U C S
Mr A Grant, B U C S
Maj-Gen J L Nation, C B, B
Lt-Col R M B Thomas, B S C
Lieut C W Young, B S C
Surg R Macrae, B
Major-Gen W D'O Kerrich, R Art
Col B W H Magrath, M S C
Major A Chaplin, M Inf
Lieut G S Kerrich, M S C
Maj W G W Macbay, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Surg-Major E. Fawcett, M., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut-Col. E H Thomas, M S C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

EXPEDITION TO TAMAI.

GENERAL GRAHAM carried his advance close up to Tamai on Thursday, April 2. The *Standard* correspondent writes:—

It was a lovely moonlight morning when the revelle sounded at two o'clock a.m. yesterday. The troops turned out very rapidly, but the start was delayed for some time owing to the difficulty in getting into marching order the great convoy, which consisted of a thousand camels and more than fifteen hundred mules laden for the most part with water. It was consequently nearly four o'clock before the column got into motion, formed in a great square round the transport. The force consisted of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Coldstreams, the Australians, Marines, the 53d (the Shropshire), the 70th (East Surrey), the 15th Sikhs, and the 28th Bombay Infantry. The sight was very picturesque in the moonlight, aided now by the first dawn of day, as the great square, its centre crowded with animals, was seen making its way slowly through the dense bush. The work became more easy as the day broadened out, but it was not until nine o'clock that we reached the zareba. Here there was a halt for an hour for breakfast; then the troops prepared for fresh start. The 28th Bombay Infantry took charge of the zarebas, relieving the Grenadier Guards, Naval Brigade, and the 49th (the Berkshire), who fell in with the square as it started on its march for Tamai. The weather was magnificent, and a pleasant breeze relieved the effect of the fierceness of the sun overhead. The Cavalry scouts extended across our front and far away to the right and left, but no signs of the enemy were to be seen, save a body of about a hundred camels moving along the hillside on our right. We reached the foot of the Teselah Hills, a group of detached crags overlooking the Tamai valley, an hour before sunset. There we halted, and the Mounted Infantry pushed on to Tamai, which they found to be deserted by the enemy. The evening passed off quietly, and the troops, who had been on their feet nearly twenty hours, were sleeping soundly when towards midnight they were aroused by a dropping fire being opened upon them by small parties of the enemy. Distant as the fire was, it was by no means ineffective. The bullets pattered in to the great enclosure, killing one man and wounding two others and killing several of the transport animals. The Grenadiers on the heights above at once began firing volleys at the enemy and the Artillery burst two or three well-aimed shrapnel shells over their heads whereupon they at once decamped, and we were not again disturbed. At sunrise this morning the bugle sounded, and the force prepared to move forward. In a short time they were joined by the cavalry which had returned last night to sleep at the first zareba. The 70th, 53d, and Naval Brigade remained to guard the post and the great proportion of the transport aimals, and the Column, which now numbered some seven thousand bayonets, then moved out towards Tamai. The formation now adopted for the advance was that suggested by General Hudson, who commanded the Australians, and who had used it in the Sutlej campaign, where it proved admirably adapted for hill fighting. The chief feature consisted of deploying from the rear. The 49th in line were the front force of the formation, with the Marines on their right flank, the 15th Sikhs on their left. In the intervals on either flanks were two companies of the Guards. The Brigade of Guards came next in open column of companies, the Grenadiers on the right, the Scots Guards in the centre, and the Australians on the left. The Coldstream Guards were in rear, marching in quarter column of companies. They were flanked by the Madras Sappers and Miners. Six guns of the Royal Horse Artillery were out on the right flank, the mule and rocket batteries on the left.

Tamai consists of a group of five villages, with the wells in the centre. The two villages on the right of the line by which we were advancing are waterless, and these had been abandoned by the enemy. In those on the left, however, parties of Arabs could be seen moving, and against them the column advanced, deploying for attack. The Horse Artillery mounted some high ground to the right and prepared to open fire, while the mule battery and the rocket battery were held in reserve at the foot of the Slope. The ground over which the men advanced was as rough and broken as can well be imagined. It was free from bush, but was intersected with deep gullies, and studded with jutting rocks and huge boulders. Over this broken ground the troops made their way quietly and steadily, managing to preserve their formation and keep their places in the line with admirable precision, considering the extraordinary difficulties of the ground. Every man was on the *qui vive*, for at any moment the enemy might leap out from the deep gullies and hurl themselves upon us, as they did last year. But save that from the ridges on the opposite side of the valley some two hundred Arabs armed with rifles kept up a discharge at a range of about a thousand yards, no signs of the enemy were visible. The troops on that flank returned their fire briskly, but the foe lurking among the rocks afforded but a doubtful mark, while our dense bodies of troops were an easy target for them, and several casualties occurred in our ranks. It was just ten o'clock when we reached Tamai. The villages were deserted by the enemy on our approach, without a shot being fired in their defence. The first and most important point was to ascertain the state of the Wells. The result of the examination was most disappointing. Not only were they found to be newly filled up, which indeed, had been expected, but on their being sounded it was found that the water was practically exhausted. It is probable that this failure of the water supply has had much to do with the disappearance of Osman Digma's forces. Last year we found, after our victory, a fair supply of water in the Wells, but the battle was fought three weeks earlier than our present advance, and the Wells may well have been dry at this date. Large as was our convoy, it had brought out but three days' water supply for the whole Force, and this failure of the Wells at Tamai determined General Graham to abandon his intention of advancing against Tamanieb, for were the Wells there found also to be waterless, the position of the force would be serious, and very great suffering would have to be endured on our march back to the coast. The order of the return march was the reverse of that in which we had advanced. The Artillery halted occasionally and shelled the Arabs on the hills. The Cavalry, before they followed us, set fire to the villages of Tamai. The casualties during the day amounted to twelve wounded:—Lieutenant Lalor of the Marines, two men of the Scots Fusiliers, three Australians, one Grenadier one Coldstream, one Marine, and two Mounted Infantry. As we fell back it was curious to see the handful of Arabs making their way, parallel with our march, on the distant hills to our right, running from rock to rock like rabbits, and keeping up a constant fire upon the column of eight thousand picked troops of the British Army. Thus owing to this unfortunate failure of water at the critical moment, the whole course of the campaign has been arrested. It may be that Osman Digma would have fallen back from Tamanieb at our approach as he did from Tamai; still it would have been a satisfaction to every man in the Force could we have occupied that village also. It would, however, in any case, have been impossible to follow him among the hills.

It is a severe disappointment to the troops that, after their immense exertions, after the efforts of the transport in preparing for the advance, the marches in the blazing sun to and from the zarebas, the heavy loss of life in the previous engagements, to say nothing of the enormous cost of the expedition, the enemy should refuse to await our attack, and that the want of water should prevent our following him up. The temporary occupation of a wretched village is a poor result to show after such labour, effort, and suffering. The two days' work, indeed, thoroughly justifies General Graham's remarks to the Australian Contingent, in which he placed the Desert as the first and greatest enemy to be encountered, the fierce inhabitants being but a secondary difficulty.

The following telegram from General Graham, dated Suakim, April 5, has been received at the War Office:—

Troops returned to Suakim noon yesterday in excellent condition. Out of a force of 8,175 officers and men only 11 men fell out during march. Altogether there were 17 wounded and 33 sick. The marches, though not very long, were very trying, owing to the many delays, the deep sand, and hot sun. There is much delay and fatigue in escorting a large convoy of tired, thirsty animals, with continual halts to readjust or shift loads. This force escorted 1,752 camels, 1,040 mules, and 1,773 followers, and only very steady, well-disciplined troops could have brought this large convoy in through the bush without loss. Large provision was made for carriage and attendance of sick and wounded, which happily was little needed. There were eight ambulance wagons, besides mule-carts and dhoolies, affording carriage for seventy men, and two field-hospitals with accommodation for 200 men. This expedition to Tamai, and the destruction of that place after Osman Digma's proclamation threatening to drive us into the sea, must have greatly discouraged his followers.

OCCUPATION OF HANDOUB.

Handoub was occupied by General Graham on Wednesday without opposition. A squadron of mounted infantry, under Captain Briggs, and a squadron of General Hudson's Horse, in charge of Captain Peyton, left Suakim on Wednesday morning, and reached the first post on the Handoub road at seven o'clock. At that hour General Fremantle advanced with the Coldstreams and the Australians and two guns to Handoub, leaving the Scots Guards to protect No. 1 post. At ten o'clock the troops reached Handoub, which they found to be deserted. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

Some two hundred of the enemy abandoned the place at our approach, after firing five or six shots when we were still far out of range. Mahommed Ali Bey, chief of the Amaras, accompanied the column in its advance, taking his banner with him, and accompanied by fifty of his followers. The main body of his tribe, who have been with Osman Digma, have abandoned the rebel cause, and are retiring to the northern mountains in the direction of Sheikh Barghout. The desertion of this important tribe will greatly diminish Osman Digma's power of aggression, and will much facilitate our advance, as the Amaras occupy the whole country from Handoub to Kokreb, their chief station and wells being at El Sibil. We found the village of Handoub quite deserted, and its appearance gladdened the hearts of our troops, for there was plenty of good water in numerous wells; and indeed, the whole valley is a dried up watercourse, covered with green growth, and drinkable water can be obtained wherever wells are sunk.

Our force formed a strong zareba to the south-west of the wells and close to them. They also occupied two detached hills behind the zareba to the north-east, and also a hill on the south-west of the wells. From these hills a view can be obtained of the whole of the surrounding country. Open plains extend in all directions, with only occasional patches of mimosa bushes and little or no scrub. The ground therefore will be very much more favourable for us than that on which we have hitherto been engaged. A company of the Coldstreams, with the two guns of the mule battery, took possession of the hills on the north-east, while a company of the Australians established themselves on that to the south-west. General Graham came out to Handoub with a cavalry escort at two o'clock and inspected the position; he then returned to Suakim, General Fremantle remaining in command at Handoub.

An Indian driver named Harroo, who was supposed to have been killed in the affair at Hasheen on March 20, walked into Suakim on Wednesday. He stated to the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* that—

When he got separated from the troops at Hasheen he endeavoured to make his escape to Suakim, but his retreat was cut off by prowling parties of the rebels. He was pursued by several Hadendowas, and had almost given himself up as lost, when a happy idea flashed across his mind. Falling upon his knees, he called out in Arabic that he was a Seyd, or scion of Mahommed, and begged for mercy. He was seized by the rebels, who, after asking him a few questions, decided to spare his life. He was soon afterwards taken under guard to the neighbourhood of Hasheen, where two thousand rebels were encamped. Whilst there two other Indians, both camp followers, were brought in as prisoners. After a few days' durance at Hasheen the prisoner were taken across the hills to Tamai. Harroo states that on Friday last there were only about two hundred rebels at Tamai; but there were a considerable number further inland. Harroo witnessed the departure of the flower of Osman Digma's army for the attack upon M'Neill's zareba, and the return of the broken-spirited survivors of that terrible day. The rebels spared the lives of no fewer than ten Indian drivers, who, with the other camp-followers, endeavoured to make their escape to Suakim after the stampede of the transport animals. These ten men were brought prisoners to the rebel camp behind the Tamai range of hills, and they are believed to be still alive. Harroo brings full confirmation of the reports furnished by our spies to the effect that the fearful losses sustained in the attack upon M'Neill's zareba have completely cowed the rebels, and that the resumption of serious operations by them is very improbable for some time to come, if at all. Small parties of the enemy have returned to Tamai, and are encamped near the charred remains of the village huts. Harroo has been able to give our Intelligence Department information of considerable value. It was supposed that after the destruction of Tamai the bulk of the rebel force would be compelled to retreat to Tamanieb. It appears, however, that there are running streams in the hills behind Tamai affording abundance of water for a considerable force. The rebels are, however, very short of provisions. They have little flour and scarcely any meat.

THE SULTAN AND THE MAHDI.

The following official communication has been made at Constantinople:—

"The false Mahdi having acted hitherto in a manner contrary to the principles of Islamism, and consequently in opposition to the elevated ideas and conciliatory views of his Majesty the Sultan, it is not impossible that he may have carried his audacity and seditious spirit so far as to issue a fresh incendiary proclamation against the Ottoman domination. The existence of such a proclamation is, however, doubted, as nothing is known of it by the authorities of the Hedjaz or Yemen, whom the Arab population in their fidelity to the Imperial Government never fail to keep informed of the acts of this impostor. However this may be, there is no doubt that the Arabs, in all the regions of the Empire inhabited by the race, show their devotion to the Imperial Throne and the Caliphate, by constantly sending Deputations to Constantinople, and that the Arabs equally with all other Mussulmans will treat this new appeal made by fanaticism and barbarism with the same profound contempt as previous incitements of a similar character. The proclamation in question, therefore, will produce no effect on the minds of the Mussulman population, who regard the Soudanese agitator as nothing but an impostor and a robber chief of the worst kind."

THE FRANCO-CHINESE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AN announcement published by the *Times* lately from its correspondent at Peking that peace had been concluded between France and China appears to have been correct, although, remarkable to say, the French Cabinet were ignorant of the fact, the signing of the preliminaries having been concealed from them by M. Jules Ferry. M. Brisson, the new Premier, in his Ministerial declaration read in the Chamber on Tuesday, thus referred to the relations of France and China:—"We shall ask from China respect for our rights resulting from treaties and as recognized by herself in the Convention of the 11th of May, 1884; happy if negotiations suffice to attain that object, but resolved to prosecute it by arms if necessary. We have decided also not to modify the character of the expedition without the consent of Parliament. The feeling of what we owe to our heroic military and naval troops and to their chiefs will, moreover, easily make us unanimous." This statement was followed by a demand for a war credit of 150,000,000 fr., which was eventually granted by 373 to 92 votes. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* furnishes the following explanation of this singular position of the new Ministry:—

"It was not until M. Brisson had asked the Chamber to vote the war credit of 150,000,000 fr. and until the Committee had retired to deliberate, that news came that peace had been concluded. Every tongue was then loosed. Then I learned that the President of the Republic had, in virtue of the right given him by the Constitution, named M. Billot, Director of Political Affairs, Plenipotentiary, with power to sign the peace. I also heard that Mr. Campbell, the representative of Sir Robert Hart, who negotiated through a subordinate Customs officer, showed that he had the power of signing the preliminaries, and that these preliminaries were the cause of the suspension of hostilities. It appears that they were signed on Sunday by M. Billot and Mr. Campbell, and that the Chinese Government, on learning that M. Ferry had fallen, telegraphed to Mr. Campbell to get the successor of M. Ferry to sign. It appears, further, that the explanatory notes which accompany the preliminaries stipulate that the Chinese shall gradually evacuate Tongking, that all claim to indemnity is abandoned, and that the ratification of the Tsung-li Yamen arrived in the morning. But if a comparison be made of the paragraph on China of the Ministerial declarations with these declarations of peace, great amazement will be felt, and the surprise will be increased when the explanation is given of this contradiction.

M. Billot signed the preliminaries, as I have said, with Mr. Campbell, in virtue of an order which was perfectly constitutional from the President of the Republic. The result of the negotiations continued to be communicated to M. Ferry, who transmitted them to M. Grévy; but evidently calculating his time in such a way that the new Ministers should have read their message to Parliament without knowing that the preliminaries of peace had been signed. Never in any country or under any rule has such a thing occurred. A peace signed without the concurrence and without the knowledge of a Minister which has entered on its functions, and this Ministry asking for a war credit, which had been applied for by the Administration that preceded it, at the very time when in the name of the latter, aleady defunct, a peace is concluded unknown to the new Ministers. This has been the result of a Machiavellian device of M. Ferry, which throws a strange light both on the situation here and on the inexperience of the new Cabinet, and even, it must be added, on the neglect of constitutional requirements on the part of M. Grévy. M. Ferry evidently had resolved to make his successors ridiculous and to preserve for himself the merit of the peace that had been concluded, had the rare fortune to succeed, as success is always attained in politics, partly by his combinations and partly by the weakness of those who fell into this snare by demanding a war credit. I do not believe that any vaudeville has ever been more thoroughly comic."

The *Temps* published the following semi-official communication with regard to the negotiations that have led to the signature of the preliminaries of peace between France and China:—

"We have previously announced that semi-official *pourparlers* had for some time past been engaged in with a view to the conclusion of peace between France and China. It was on March 22 that M. Ristelhueber, French Consul at Tientsin, received official communication of the powers given by the Tsung-li-Yamen to Mr. Campbell, Sir Robert Hart's delegate, and of the adhesion given by previous imperial decree to the proposals of peace submitted semi-officially to the French Government early in March by Sir Robert Hart's representative. The French counter-proposals were sent to Peking on the 25th of March, and it was, as has been said, on the 31st of March, the day after the fall of the Ferry Cabinet, that the telegraphic intelligence of the Tsung-li Yamên of all the modifications proposed by France reached M. Jules Ferry. The Chinese Government had modified the French counter-proposals on only one point, by proposing fixed dates for the evacuation. The arrangement which has just been signed contains—first, the preliminaries of peace; secondly, a suspension of hostilities; thirdly, the settlement of all the military questions. The fundamental stipulation records that China consents to ratify the Convention of the 11th of May, 1884, and that on the other hand France pursues no other aim than the full and entire execution of that convention. The first act of execution is to be made by China. That act is to consist of an imperial edict, ordering the execution of the Tientsin Treaty, and consequently enjoining on the Chinese troops now in Tongking to withdraw across the frontier. As soon as that decree is issued the blockade of Formosa and Pak Hoi will be raised, under the reserve, in so far as Formosa is conserned, that till the conclusion of the definitive treaty the two parties refrain from sending there either fresh troops or war material. Negotiations will be immediately opened between the French Minister in China and the Plenipotentiaries of China for the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace and commerce on the bases settled on May 11, 1884. The Chinese Government has proposed to the French Government (which has accepted) to fix the three following dates—first, a date for the cessation of hostilities; secondly, a date for the commencement of the evacuation; and thirdly, a date for the end of the evacuation. These dates differ for the two armies of the Quang-si and of the Yun-nan, on account of the unequal difficulties, according to the region, of transport and communication. For the army of Quang-si those dates are: April 10 for the cessation of hostilities, April 20 for the commencement of the evacuation, April 30 for the end of the evacuation. For the army of the Yun-nan the dates are: April 20 for the suspension of hostilities, April 30 for the commencement of the evacuation, May 30 for the end of the evacuation. Lastly, when the definitive treaty is concluded, the French Government will cease to exercise its right to search neutral vessels on the high seas. It is also the definitive treaty that will fix the date at which the French troops will evacuate the north of Formosa. The protocol containing these various arrangements was signed on the 3rd of April, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, by M. Billot, Director of Political Affairs, who was for that object provided with full powers by the President of the Republic. A despatch from Sir Robert Hart, which, as it has been stated, reached Paris yesterday, announces that the imperial edict had appeared on the 6th of April, and that it was about to be notified to the Consul of France at Tientsin."

LORD RIPON IN YORKSHIRE.

AT the North Riding quarter sessions the following resolution was moved:—"That the justices of the North Riding, in quarter sessions assembled, desire to offer to the most noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, their expression of cordial welcome and congratulation on his safe and happy return to this country after an absence of five years, during which period he has held the high position of Viceroy of India, and to express to his lordship both the sincere pleasure with which they see him again among them and their warmest wishes for his personal welfare." Lord Zetland seconded the resolution. The chairman said that perhaps he might be permitted to say how pleased he was to see his lordship again among them. He remember what good services Lord Ripon rendered to the Riding during the time of his predecessors in the chair, and he hoped and believed that he might count on the same cordial assistance from his lordship. The resolution having been unanimously adopted, the Marquis of Ripon, who was received with applause, said he was quite unprepared for the act of kindness to which the Court had given expression in the reception which had been accorded to him. He thanked them most sincerely for the kindness of the welcome they had given him. It was a great pleasure to him to return once more among them and to be able to resume the duties of Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding. He should endeavour in the future, as he had in the past, to discharge those duties to the best of his ability. He felt a great interest in everything connected with the interests of the Riding, and whatever he could do to promote those interests he should do with the greatest pleasure. He should like to take the opportunity of thanking Lord Zetland for having kindly undertaken and efficiently performed the duties of Lord-Lieutenant during his absence in India.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

THE following is the letter addressed by Sir Lepel Griffin to the *Times*:—

Certain articles which appeared last autumn under the heading Armies of Native States, in the *Times*, and which have since been reprinted in book form, attracted much attention and excited some alarm both in England and in India. Clever, pointed and clear in style they gave concrete form and expression to those vague sentiments of distrust and apprehension which a study of the offical statistics of the armaments of the native States of India are so eminently calculated to inspire. They endeavoured to prove that these armaments were useless to their owners, seeing that the British Government had undertaken both the maintenance of internal peace within the borders of Hindustan and the protection of native States against external aggression; while, if useless for purposes of defence, they were still wasteful and mischievous in the extreme, weighting with taxation the subjects of the princes, and largely increasing the expenditure of the British Government by requiring the maintenance of large forces as their check and counterpoise.

I do not think Indian princes or the Indian Government can fairly complain of the manner in which the subject of native armies has been discussed in the letters to which I refer. No subject is more closely connected with the welfare and security of our Indian Empire; and if the armaments of feudatory States are overgrown and dangerous it is surely wise to insist upon their reduction before circumstances have made it difficult or invidious for us to do so. Nor can Indian princes expect to remain for ever in a mysterious seclusion, above criticism, indifferent alike to praise or blame. They must, by their virtues or by their utility to the Empire, demonstrate and justify their right to that consideration which should only be accorded to those who show themselves to be in sympathy with popular aspirations and with the general and just demand for freedom and progress.

I am not, however, without hope that, without any breach of official discretion, I may be able to suggest to thinking Englishmen that the question of native armies is to be viewed with altogether other eyes than those with which the distinguished critic above alluded to has regarded them. I have been intimately and officially connected with about 100 of the ruling princes of India; with all, indeed the Rajpootana group excepted, whose territories lie scattered between the high ranges of the Punjab, Himalayas, and the Nerbudda. For many years I have been accustomed to inspect their forces and their forts; it is only a month ago that Maharajah Scindia was good enough to show me his whole army on parade, himself commanding as a British general; to-day, as I write, in the shadow of the famous Buddhist Tope at Sanchi, the sentries of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal are pacing before my tent. Nevertheless, my acquaintance with natives States and their armies has led me to no conclusion adverse to the latter. I hold, on the contrary, that they constitute no danger to British supremacy, and that the embarrassment which a few among them might under exceptional circumstances cause is as nothing compared with the advantage and strength which a wise policy might derive from them. I do not believe that they are ruinous or even burdensome to the States which maintain them, while they both form a legitimate source of pride to the chiefs and gratify the natural and honourable desire of the people or military service. Their maintenance is both obligatory by treaty engagements and by wise policy; while they perform cheaply and efficiently important duties which the British Government and the English Army would find it most difficult to undertake.

In order really to understand the question it is necessary to realize what native India, or rather India of the Rajahs, represents. The popular idea pictures the British Government as supreme in India through the conquest or absorption of the ancient monarchies of the continent; and the Empress of India is believed to have set up her throne on the ruins of older dynasties. This is not the case. The ancient Hindoo States which we found existing have not only been respected but preserved from destruction by the British; and if most of the ruling families of India are of modern date and of different race and creed to their subjects, the reason is that they were, with us, chance co-heirs in the scramble which followed the destruction of the Mogul Empire, itself a mere short-lived despotism, created and maintained by the military and administrative capacity of four able men. Our influence in India has been conservative and not destructive. Unless this central fact be seized and firmly held throughout any argument on the armies of native States the whole question is confused. If a writer ignorant of the political history of India assumes as an axiom that the native Princes are, one and all, discontented and disloyal and only eager for a change of masters, then his conclusion that their armies should be reduced or disbanded is reasonable. But the argument in favour of native armies rests upon altogether an opposite assumption, which, although too lengthy for full discussion here, is still capable of easy proof; and which, briefly stated, is that the majority of the princes of India are indissolubly bound to us by every tie of gratitude and interest; that they have no desire for our overthrow, and that in the hour of danger and difficulty their armaments, wisely utilized, will prove an invaluable addition to the defensive and offensive power of the Empire.

To illustrate this we will form some of the native States into not exhaustive but representative groups, when it will at once be understood how the circumstances of their origin and development have influenced their political sentiment of to-day, as well as the constitution and character of their armaments.

1. Ancient monarchies directly preserved from destruction by the British Government, like the Rajpoot States of Oodeypore, Jeypore, and Jodhpore.
2. States which have grown up under the direct fostering care of the British Government, such as the Sikh States of Puttiala, Nabha, Jhind and Kapurthala; and the Mahomedan State of Bhopal.
3. States created by the British Government, such as Cashmere and Mysore.
4. States whose development was arrested by the British Government, such as Hyderabad, and the Mahratta States of Central and Western India, Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda.

The Rajput States of Oodeypore, Jeypore, and Jodhpore, with many others of similar characteristics, scattered over Central India or hidden in quiet Himalayan valleys, are our very good friends. Their loyalty to the Queen is conspicuous and undoubted. They were all but ruined and submerged by the great Mahratta wave which swept over India at the close of the last century, and were saved by the direct interposition of the British Government, which confirmed to them their dignities and their possessions. They have received from us nothing but good; and no one who is acquainted with these Courts believes that they are a source of anything but strength to the paramount power. The military force of these States cannot be represented in statistical returns. There is a small nucleus of disciplined mercenaries, foreigners from the North-Western Provinces or Oude, but the whole male Rajpoot population is military. The Maharajah is but the head of a military clan; his chiefs and nobles are his relatives, near or distant; the whole community is descended from a common ancestor, and the purity of their blood has been maintained untainted through thousands of years by strict marriage laws. The Sovereign is no more than first among a body of gentlemen, the poorest of whom is his equal by blood. Punctilious as he may be on points of honour and etiquette, his nobles are no less so as regards his behaviour to them, and at once resent any encroachment on their power and dignity. Every man is trained to horsemanship and arms, and is liable to be called upon for military service by his immediate chief or by the Maharajah. The service is not feudal, but of the family or clan, uniting against a common enemy, but at other times separated by innumerable quarrels and jealousies. This splendid recruiting ground is closed to us; and there are few or no Rajpoots of the plains in our armies. But under different conditions of service the horsemen of Rajpootana, not under English officers but their own clan leaders, would furnish a large and admirable contingent of irregular cavalry.

As the Rajpoot States owe their continued existence to our protection, so have the Sikh States, Cis and Trans Sutlej, grown up under the secure shelter of the British Government. Maharajah Runjeet Singh of Lahore would have absorbed them, one and all, had we not directly and continuously interfered in their behalf. Our relations with them have been always friendly and even cordial. They have served side by side with British troops in more than one campaign, and the good spirit of the people is as conspicuous and hearty as is the eager loyalty of the princes. These armies are almost entirely recruited within the limits of the States, and thus completely under the control of the rulers. So long as the chiefs are loyal their forces will fight on our side.

With important Mahratta States, such as Gwalior and Indore, the constitution of the regular force is different. It has often been publicly stated that Maharajah Scindia forms a numerous reserve by passing his adult subjects quickly through his army. The statement is not only incorrect but has no shadow of justification. The great majority of the regular troops of Maharajah Scindia, as of Maharajah Holkar, are foreigners from the north. The reason for this is that the Mahratta Principalities were formed in recent years by conquest alone, and have little in common with the cultivating Hindoo population, which is unwarlike and dislikes military service; while the pay which these States offer is not sufficient to attract the Mahrattas of the Deccan, who, moreover, have lost much of their old predatory spirit. It is thus evident that the armies of Gwalior and Indore are less under the personal control of their chiefs than those of Sikh and Rajpoot States. This was shown in the Mutiny when both armies broke away from control, although both Scindia and Holkar were personally loyal. At the same time, the right to maintain their respective forces is the subject of distinct treaty engagements, and I know no reason why they should not form a valuable addition to the strength of the Imperial army, as the loyal and distinguished Maharajahs who own them would certainly desire.

If we turn to States reconstituted or created by the British Government like Cashmere, or Mysore, what reason have we to be disquieted by their armaments? They owe everything to us, and can gain nothing by a breach of friendship, though they might, and probably would, lose everything.

If the princes of India are loyal with a loyalty which would stand the severest strain, as I affirm that they are, then the armies they maintain need cause us no concern. We must accept the lessons of history; and it is no presumption to have full confidence in the friendship of those who have stood by us in good and evil fortune. Look at the black Mutiny days, with the Nizam holding the Deccan quiet for us, Holkar maintaining order in Malwa, and the forces of Cashmere, Puttiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala marching with us to Delhi, their gallant princes at their head. Remember the late Afghan war, when the Sikh contingents did admirable and memorable service on the frontier. See to-day, when the Mahomedan States of Hyderabad and Bhopal offer their troops for service in the distant Soudan. These offers are genuine. I was discussing her impromptu and uninspired offer of service with her Highness of Bhopal a few days ago, and I am convinced that it would give unfeigned joy to that chivalrous Princess if her soldiers were allowed to fight the Mahdi side by side with the soldiers of the Queen.

I cannot in this letter, already too long, point out how grievously statistics may mislead uninstructed critics. No doubt it appears formidable enough that feudatory India should maintain armies amounting to 350,000 men and an artillery of 4,237 guns; but those who are behind the scenes laugh at these figures. The artillery does not include a single rifled gun, and four-fifths of this imposing total are honeycombed survivors of mediæval battle-fields, and would burst if fired. Feudatory India could not, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, place 30,000 disciplined troops in the field. Even these would be without really qualified officers, with smooth-bore artillery and with muzzle-loading muskets or rifles. The remainder of this vast force melts on examination into thin air. It is not to be counted by reasonable men as military strength. It consists of irregular troops, horse and foot, feudal and tribal levies, raised and maintained for mere purposes of police or state, without discipline, armed with smooth-bore guns, matchlocks, blunderbusses, and spears. The greater number of them have never fired a gun in their lives, and it is fortunate that they do not attempt it with the weapons they possess. They are brave, honest citizens, who, for very scanty wage, maintain some show of order in the wild India of the Rajahs, which is very little known except by the few officers who reside within it. I could name twenty States the armies of which, thrown together, horse, foot, and guns, into a crucible and melted down, would not produce a residuum of military force and efficiency equal to a single breech-loading British battery.

Even the regular armies of the States are very far from efficient. I wish they were more so; and it would be a wise policy to devise some system of brigading them with British troops a few times annually, and compelling all the large States to bear their full share of the defence of the Empire by a perfectly drilled and equipped contingent. This would be accepted by the chiefs with satisfaction as an honourable burden. We have in native States a vast reserve of valuable military strength, if we choose to utilize and develop it; and the more valuable because peace and wealth have made military service less attractive than formerly to our native fellow subjects in British territory.

It is a mistake to think that the armies of native States hamper their resources and are an excuse for taxation. If they were not maintained the chief would not take less from his people. Military service is the chief and normal channel for the revenue to flow back to the people, and its abolition would be a loss and a grievance to them. What the workhouse is to an English landlord, the cavalry is to an Indian prince. There he provides for his broken-down pensioners, who, if they can no longer walk, can still manage a quiet horse with a sharp bit and a high-peaked saddle.

To sum up, I have endeavoured to explain that the native armies of India are not to be judged by statistics which only experts can understand. They are not formidable in numbers or efficiency. Their nature, numbers, and disposition are infinitely various, and depend upon numerous and complicated considerations. Their existence is an advantage to us, and we could not abolish them with safety or with honour.

Lastly, I have tried to show that the princes of India are sincerely loyal. In a paper which I have just read, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt proclaims the policy of the Indian Government to be annexation. The history of the last quarter of a century contradicts his assertion. There was no doubt a time in our Indian development when annexation was in fashion. This period, within which was fortunately included the acquisition on Scinde and the Punjab, absolutely essential portions of the defences of British India, has long past. The policy of annexation has been publicly, solemnly, and finally abandoned; rights of adoption have been freely granted to the princes, who understand that the Government does not desire their possessions, and would refuse to annex them, however strong the provocation or however remote the heir. Restored Mysore, after half a century of English rule, has satisfied the chiefs of India that the friendship which the British Government expresses for them is a sincere one, and with this assurance in their hearts they justly demand that their military forces may be counted as adding to the strength of the armies of the Queen.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 10.)

ADMIRALTY, 8th April, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, and the 30th April, 1877, Chief Engr J P Lloyd has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 10.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 10th April, 1885.

Royal Horse Guards, Vety-Surg, First Class J Harpley has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Inspectg Vety-Surgn.

1st Dragoon Guards, Lieut-Col W V Brownlow has been placed on half-pay, for service as Assist-Comdt and Supdt Riding Estabt, Cav Depot.

9th Lancers, Major Lord W L De la P Beresford, V C, has been seconded for service on the Staff.

11th Hussars, Capt M A Close to be Adjt, vice Lieut H W Swithinbank, who has resigned that appointment.

16th Lancers, Lieut M H Woods resigns his Commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut-Col and Col H F Davies, having completed five years' service in command of a Bat, has been placed on half-pay.

Capt F C Ricardo has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut D A Kinloch to be Adjt, vice Capt F C Ricardo, apptd to the Staff.

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut-Col the Hon G V A Bertie retires from the service, receiving the value of his comman.

Sergt-Maj H Folson to be Qr-mr, vice W E Reynolds, transfd to the Guards Depôt.

Scots Guards—Capt and Lieut-Col Sir A R T Willshire, Bart, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Gentn Cadet C E Malcolm, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut vice M D D Dalison, killed in action.

Guards' Depôt—Qr-mr W E Reynolds, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Qr-mr.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut-Col and Col E H D Macpherson, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col to command the 1st Regtl Dist (the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt), vice Col E A Stuart, who has been apptd Major and Lieut-Govr of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Lieut-Col and Col the Hon S Mostyn, CB, the 23rd Regtl Dist (the Rl W Fusiliers), having completed five years' service in command, is placed on half-pay.

Lieut-Col and Col C H Browne, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, to command the 23rd Regt Dist (the Rl W Fusiliers), vice Col the Hon S Mostyn, CB.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt), Lieut R Bayard to be Adjt, vice Lieut C L Connellan, who resigns that appointment.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), Sergt-Major John O'Neill to be Qr-mr, vice W J Graham, deceased.

The Norfolk Regt, Capt L H Phillips has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The undermentioned Officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut H L Showers, and Lieut J Fisher.

The Prince Albert's (Somer. L I,) Capt John M E Waddy has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The Bedfordshire Regt, the undermentioned Officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut H C E Cave. Lieut C H F Minchin.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut M. W. Baugh has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Cheshire Regt, Lieut J Ramsay has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The South Wales Borderers, Capt E Lethbridge retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieut C F Campbell has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

Supmry Lieut A P D Lushington, who has ceased to be a Probr for the Indian S C, to be Lieut, vice C F Campbell.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieut H McL Young has been seconded for service as a Lieut Inst at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

Serg-Major J Windrum to be Qr-mr, vice W G Williams, posted to the 4th Batt.

The East Surrey Regt, Lieut D R Young is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health.

The Border Regt, Qrmr-Serg J E Bonner to be Qrmr, vice T McDonagh, retired.

The Royal Sussex Regt, Major S M Gully retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Dorsetshire Regt, Lieut H F Holland has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Oxfordshire L I, Lieut L J Howell has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), Lieut Al A E Campbell has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), Capt C E C B Harrison to be Adjt, vice Capt C. R. Crosse, promoted.

Lieut C H M Arrowsmith, from half-pay, to be Lieut vice A P Cronyn, promoted, with precedence in the Regt next below Lieut F B Fanshawe.

The King's Own L I (South Yorkshire Regt), the undermentioned Officers have been seconded for service with the Indian S C:—Lieut H A Merewether. Lieut D Beames.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), Lieut G Chichester to be Adjt, vice Capt A. W. Prior, who has resigned that appointment.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Supry Lieut D H Macpherson, who has ceased to be a Probr for the Indian S C to be Lieut, vice R L Milne, promoted into the King's (Liverpool Regt).

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieut Col F F Daniell has been appointed to command a Battn.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Major R N Hubbersty retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieut W F M I Fraser has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians), Lieut D E Mocatta has been seconded for service with the Indian S C.

Staff, Major-General W Cooper to be a Brig-Genl on the Staff, to command an Inf Brig at Aldershot, vice Major-Genl T C Lyons, CB, appointed to the command of the Troops in the Western District.

Lieut-Col G J Burgmann, half-pay, R A, to be Military Secy to Genl Sir J M Adye, GCB, R A, Governor and C-in-C, Gibraltar.

Major H Knollys, R A, to be Dy Asst-Adjt and Qrmr-Genl, vice B Lieut-Col H G MacGregor, half-pay, appointed to the Staff in Egypt.

Major E S Creek, the R W Fusiliers, to be a Dy Asst-Adjt and Qrmr-Gl, vice Capt W Cooke-Collis, the Royal Irish Rifles, appointed to the Staff in Egypt.

Major H Tomkinson, 5th D G, to be a Brigade-Major.

Capt C F J Douglas, 6th Dragoons, to be a Brigade Major, vice Capt C F Thomson, 7th Hussars, appointed to the Staff in Egypt.

Capt J C Barker, R E, to be a Brigade Major for Royal Engs with the Force on the Nile.

Commissariat and Transport S, the undermentioned Asst Comries Genl with the honorary and relative rank of Major, having completed five years' service in their rank, have been granted the honorary and relative rank of Lieut-Col:—A W Anderson, C F Leach, F H Armstrong, T S Brereton, A Meyer, F F Goddard, G J Parkyn, C J Uniacke.

Medical Staff, Surg Major A B Robinson is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigde Surg.

Surg-Major J H Ussher, MB, has retired on temporary half-pay.

Qrmr J Strange is placed on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Dept, to be Qrmrs Condr of Stores C Lee Sheppard, Condr of Stores James Ledsham, and Suptdg Clerk J Hodgson, from the Rl A.

Army Pay Dept, Paymr and Hon Major T B Urquhart to be Staff Paymr, vice R S Rouse, retired.

The undermentioned Payms and Hony Majors to be Staff Payms, to complete Establishment:—J C Stockley, A H Haldane, T C A Fox, H W Phillips, and C C Budd.

Paymr and Hon Capt De la Pere Robinson to have the honorary rank of Major in the Army.

Capt St J Trench, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Paymr.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Col A H Vincent, half-pay, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Lieut-Col D M Home, Royal Horse Guards, to be Col.

Lieut-Col E B Hutton, 1st Dragoons, to be Col.

The undermentioned Major-Genls have been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Genl:—W K McLeod, W Rickman, H H Morant, J Nason, and G H Page.

Hon Major J Collins, late Riding-Master 1st Dragoons, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Depy Comy and Hon Lieut R F Castellari, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Capt.

Depy-Asst Comy J H Smith, Bengal Establishment to have the honorary rank of Lieut.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be removed to the Unemployed Supern List:—Major-Genl J London, Madras.

To be Major-General.—Col H H James, Bombay.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Major-General on the Unemployed Supern List:—Col W F Stephens, Beng Cavy.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col J D Brockman resigns his Commission.

Major W B Proctor, 5th Durham Rfle Vol Corps, to be Cap.

Lieut D W Stevenson, Capt 9th Brigade, North Irish Divn, R A, to be Capt.

Capt G C Goldie, 3rd Batn the King's Own Light Infy (South Yorkshire Regt), to be Lieut.

Capt W H Jobling, 5th Durham Rifle Vol Corps, to be Lieut.

Lieut E L Marsack, 2nd Cornwall Rifle Vol Corps, to be Lieut.

Lieut Peter Lang Scott, 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Vol Corps, to be Lieut.

H W Swithinbank, Esq, late Lieut 11th Hussars, to be Lieut.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, April 26.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·7
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	218

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

8-85—Ardesir and H.—Muncherji Framji vs. Mhalpai Balpai and another—Balkrishna and B.
25-85—Ardesir and H.—Kullianji Ruttonji vs. Premchund Roychund.

Long Causes.

392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim, Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.—Part heard.
358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little, S., F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

53-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Jehangir Hormasji vs. Sorabji Edulji Dubash and others—Mulji B B.
116-85—Janardhen G.—Gumbhirchund Jankidas Daga and another vs. Cheemniram Bustiram.
120-85—Tyabji and D.—Nenaibhoy Kheraj and another vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed—Tobin and R.
135-85—C. A. Winter—The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co. vs. Premchund Roychund and another—Ardesir and H.

Long Causes.

1-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Shapurjee Jewajee vs. The Collector of Bombay—F. A. Little.
446-84—Pestonji K.—Samji Oomersey vs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Payne, G. and S.
356-83—Bomanjee and H.—Moosa Hajee Cassum vs. Ismail Haji Cassum and others—Tyebjee and D.
15-84—Balkrishna and B.—Nusserwanji Bomonji vs. Dhurmdas Asanund and others—Tyabji and D., and Macfarlane and E.
439-83—In person—Soorutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Gulramdas and others.—Macfarlane and E.
478-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and another—C. A. Winter.
13-84—E. Wilkin—Toolsiram Rukmaji vs. Anna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.

151-83—In person—Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustom Framji vs. Byramjee Jeewanjee Press—Bomonjee and H.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

There is nothing to-day in the shape of commercial intelligence from home which throws any additional light on the political situation, and business remains in the same unsatisfactory state. The longer we are without any definite decision, the more people are inclined, no doubt, to anticipate a pacific result to the negotiations; but to entertain the idea, and to back it by actual business operations, are two very different things. The one safe course is to do nothing, and, as far as possible, that is what conservative people have been doing for some time past.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	12,71,946
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	2,61,727
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	11,07,140
Cash Credits undrawn	Inc.	,,	1,68,047
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	3,37,618
Govt. & other Athrd. Securities	Dec.	,,	46,498
Loans	Inc.	,,	6,39,541
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	1,24,914
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	1,82,603
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	2,94,156

Although the decrease in the cash balance is only about 3 lakhs, the actual increase in the trade demand is about 18 lakhs, the difference being made up by receipts in the Government account. These latter, however, are no source of strength at present, and it is scarcely a matter for surprise, therefore, that with money in Calcutta at 2 per cent. above their previous minimum, the directors of the Bank of Bombay should have to-day advanced their minimum from 6 to 7 per cent. on loans secured by Government Paper. The outside market has been steadily hardening for some time past, owing to Government wants, or what is the same thing, the practical suspension of the sale of Government wire transfers from London; and unless the expenditure on war preparations be stopped at an early date we must lay our account for higher rates of interest during the remaining six weeks of our export season.

Exchange opened quiet but steady at Saturday's closing rates, and no alteration took place until the advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount became known, when the banks raised their drawing rates 1-32d., making closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2·06½	,,

Government Paper would have remained without change to-day so far as political influences were concerned, but dearer money has had a slightly weakening effect, and we now quote Fours Rs. 92⅞ sellers, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97 nominal.

Shares are still very quiet. For Spinning Mills the market has perhaps been a shade firmer, and occasional advance of Rs. 5 is quoted. This is owing to the continued decline in the value of Cotton, and in that connection we question whether a war with Russia would be a serious disadvantage to our local mills. It would without doubt tend to keep down the price of the raw material, while it would have little practical effect on the consumption of Bombay Goods and Yarns, which have now their best markets in the Farther East. Mofussil Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 322½. Berars are at Rs. 515. Port Cannings are weak at Rs. 312½.

Cotton becomes more depressed daily. Supplies do not increase; on the contrary, the receipts for the half-week, made up to this morning, only total 22,000 bales, 4,000 less than the first half of last week. Home buying orders, however, are simply at a standstill, and in the absence of demand sellers, where compelled to do business, have to accept lower figures. Some Bhownugger contracts for this month's delivery have been settled at as high as Rs. 204 for good, but May delivery is offering to-day at Rs. 198. European Broach has been done at Rs. 218 for May, and there is no great rush of buyers at that.

Wheat continues quiet, with little new business passing. Sellers having got in pretty freely at high rates during the occasional days of excitement lately are not pressing sellers, while buyers in the face of present rates of freight and exchange are unable to operate for home account. No. 1 Soft White we quote at Rs. 3-13, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-12½ per cwt., railway terms.

Seeds are quiet at previous prices. Linseed Rs. 5-14, Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 6, Cawnpore Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

Freights continue steady, without quotable movement. The s. s. Scawfell is reported fixed for June loading at 28s. and another steamer for Liverpool or Marseilles at 27s. 6d. Current rates are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d. to 28s, 9d.
Open Charter	28s. 9d. to 30s.	28s. 9d. to 30s.
Havre	28s. 9d. to 30s.	28s. 9d. to 30s.
Antwerp	30s.	28s. 9d. to 30s.
Marseilles	.....	35s.
Trieste-Venice	35s. to 37s. 6d.	35s. to 37s. 6d.

Coals are dull as regards the extent of business passing, but firm inasmuch as there are no forward sellers. Rs. 16 alongside is about the quotation now for both Cardiff and Tyne descriptions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	692½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	200 156
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	205
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	102xd
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500		615
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	109 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,600
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	117
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	38	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	315
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co, Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125		p.ct.	127

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th April, as compared with the statement of the 18th April:—

Liabilities.	April 18. Rs.	April 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00 000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,73,902	50,45,848
do. do. at Branches	9,01,900	11,63,627
Other Deposits	2,10,88,437	1,99,81,297
Post Bills	35,286	16,983
Cash Credits undrawn	4,14,086	5,82,131
	3,87,13,609	3,92,89,886
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,51,504	48,05,006
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	26,16,441	29,54,059
Loans, on Security of do.	32,45,822	38,85,363
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,513	1,013
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,37,91,652	1,39 16,566
Stamps	29,278	29,239
Dead Stoc .... Rs. 5,66,781 Amt. applied in reduction..2,55,000	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,91,140	3,08,537
Cash and Currency Notes	1,33,72,478	1,30,78,322
	387,13,609	3,92,89,886

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st April, as compared with that for the 7th April:—

Liabilities.	April 14. Rs.	A.	P.	April 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181	4	4	41,58,181	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,09,12,742	13	1	1,63,79,120	3	1
Other Deposits	2,79,11,023	8	5	2,50,57,374	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,63,725	15	6	4,39,073	2	0
Sundries	13,46,595	14	10	14,56,114	5	3
Rs...	7,48,92,269	8	2	6,83,89,863	10	3
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	56,73,147	2	0	59,55,364	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	46,44,060	0	0	43,86,392	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	94,19,200	3	4	91,60,430	0	3
Credits on do.	88,60,515	3	10	90,21,808	3	9
Bills Discounted	1,81,32,949	1	8	1,85,36,579	5	3
Balances with other Banks	2,56,076	11	8	3,58,939	0	7
Bullion	23,695	15	1	7,100	3	11
Dead Stock	11,71,046	8	0	11,72,274	0	11
Stamps	11,969	13	0	11,076	4	0
Sundries	5,77,453	2	3	5,79,398	6	9
Cash at Head Office	89,88,483	6	8	90,26,103	11	6
Do. at Branches	1,71,33,612	4	8	1,01,74,397	1	4
Rs...	7,48,92,269	8	2	6,83,89,863	10	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Havre, 2,662 tons, Captain G. Laporte, sailed yesterday for Coromandel, in ballast.

The steam-ship Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain J W. Livingston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The barque Cingaler, 336 tons, Captain John Pringle, will sail to-day for Mauritius with 25 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Mirander, 1,000 tons, Captain W. Phippen, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jedda, with 500 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Henzada, 2,000 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (13th March) with a general cargo.

The A. H. steam-ship Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain Beachtinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (5th inst.) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain J. H. Warmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th inst.) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (5th inst.) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (5th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Thompson and Mr. Schiffmann..

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Ellora (s)	Warman	Calcutta, April 15.
	Thisbe (s)	Beachtinger	Trieste, April 5.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, March 13.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Hongkong, Mar. 5.
	Brindisi (s)	Reeves	London, April 1.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Scindia (s)	Davison	Calcutta, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Emp's. of India (s).	Corkhill	Kurrachee.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Bassorah.
	Steelfield	Avenstone	Calcutta.
	Havre (s)	Laporte	Coromandel Coast.
	Miranda (s)	Phippen	Port Said.
	Sirdhana (s)	Livingstone.	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Barque Cingalie, Pringle, for Mauritius.
Steamer Columbian, Baldiwin, for Jedda.
,, Iran, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Mackay for Antwerp.
,, Serah Smith, for Port Natal.
,, Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
,, Purulia, for Calcutta.
,, Thisbe, for Trieste.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
23	Vega (s)	Wadley	Liverpool, March 21.
	Secundra (s)	Stebbing	Bombay, April 7.
	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Trieste, March 15.
	Maulesden	Walker	Middlesburgh, Jan. 5

DEPARTURES.

April 23.—Steamer Kilwa, Ships Lady Ruthven and Nagpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 27.

From London.

Chusan s—7 cases earthenware, B Rigold and Bergmann.
Horn Head s—2 bales printing paper, N Cumroodin; 3 packages stationery, E Abdool Kayoom.
Rohilla s—5 cases stationery, P and O Co.
Rosetta s—5 cases claret, B Warburton and Co.
Newcoman s—9 packages stationery, S Budroodin.

From Glasgow.

Clan Drummond s—10 cases whisky, B Warburton and Co.
Asia s—102 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
City of Khios s—24 cases whisky, W Watson and Co.

From Melbourne.

Chusan s—12 cases wine, J N Tata.

From Liverpool.

Asia s—3 packages earthenware, G H Cullian.
Clan Forbes s—12 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

From Trieste.

Titania s—227 cases writing paper and playing cards, Framji Ardaseer and Sons; 1 case jewellery, H Essoofji; 83 cases post paper; 2 cases sealing wax and 7 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers.

From Marseilles.

Canton s—100 cases brandy, D R Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 27.

For Liverpool.

Marry L Burrel s—333 bales hemp, J Purshotum; 390 cwts myrabollams, C Hagjee; 1,559 cwts myrabollams, A Salmon and Co.
City of Khios s—160 bales cotton, S Moolji and Co; 562½ cwts bleda, G Sewaram; 37 bales wool, N Khuttow.
Hexham s—50 bales cotton, M Khossal; 230 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 120 bales cotton, C Munsee; 3 cwts bones, S Vully Mahomed; 352 cwts wheat, S Poonja.
Carlisle s—50 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Wistow Hall s—1,310 cwts myrabollams, B Bhanji; 50 bales wool, Benn, Ashley.
Asia s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 2,515 cwts linseed and 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For London.

Australasian s—75 cwts dry ginger, N Anundji: 104 cwts dry ginger, V Tricomdass; 213 cwts coir yarn, C Cullianji; 124 cwts gum, R Kessowji; 110 cwts gum, S Ramji; 95 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co; 261 cwts gum and 196 cwts hides, L Ludha; 5 bales hides, C Hadjibhoy; 5 bales hides, F Massotti; 32 corges skins, J V Remtoola; 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4 bales hides, M Coorjee; 11 bales hides, B Bagoobhoy; 115 cwts gum, K Bomanji.
Siam s—20 bales hides, E Bates and Co.
Siam s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 20 bales skins, C Essa.
Kenh s—110 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 165 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 8,280 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 40 cwts chutney M V and Sons; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,368 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 170 cwts coir yarn, P Dewjee; 900 cwts wheat, D Jaiwat.

For Hull.

Beveril s—8,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore; 8,001 cwts linseed, F Masotti; 3,000 cwts linseed, Warden and Co.

For Antwerp.

Marchioness s—210 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Clan Mackay s—400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
City of Manchester s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 312½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 130 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.
Friary s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkar Brothers; 51 bales hemp, Kerr Tarrucka.

For Marseilles.

Deepdale s—1,740 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, M Mansookdass.
Horn Head s—430½ cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton and 1,500 cwts teelseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,125 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,010 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.
Celtic Monarch s—66 cwts linseed and 208 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 202½ cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 2,844 cwts gingellyseed and 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Prior s—8,004 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 2,600 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 2,250 cwts teelseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 425 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 11 bales hides, S Noor Mahomed.

For Trieste.

Medusa s—400 cwts gum, Punnett and Co; 165 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Thisbe s—380 bales cotton, G Lockhart; 1,045 bales cotton, Thos H Moore.

For Venice.

Medusa s—425 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales, cotton, Olcese and Co.

For Messina.

Singapore s—3,500 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co

For Havre.

Jerusalem s—1,600 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Abergeldie s—750 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 7,500 rapeseed and 9,300½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Khalif s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 900 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Glen Mavis s—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Glasgow.

Asia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Alexandria.

Medusa s—44 cwts black pepper, D Sassoon.

For Hongkong.

Titania s—65 bales cotton, S Shewdutroy; 25 bales twist, H A Esmail; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, D P Marker; 1,585 cwts myrabollams; and beda nuts, J Purshotum; 66 bales twist, Colaba Land and Mill Co; 25 bales twist, G Shobagmul.

For Calcutta.

Purulia s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 21.

Yones, Lt., N. I., on privilege leave, from Poona.

April 24.

Searle Lt., 12th N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Hammond Major, Rif Brig, on leave, from Poona.
Fraser, L., 1st N. Lane., 26th Regt., recalled from leave in C. P. from Quetta.
Hoggan, Capt., R. A., from leave, from Barrackpur.

DEPARTURES.—April 27.

Benson, Lt. R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Hoggan, Capt., R. A., on duty, to Secunderabad.
Montieth, Capt., 3rd Cav., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bull, Surg., 17th Regt. N. I., from leave, to Quetta.
Bardley, Willmot, Lt., 18th B. C., from furlough to Thelum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FOSBERY—April 1, at Furze-hill Villa, Brighton, the wife of Edward H Fosbery, late 66th Regiment, of a daughter.

HENDERSON—April 3, at 7, Bennet-park, Blackheath, the wife of Captain James Henderson, British India Steam Navigation Company, of a son.

REAY—April 1, at Oak House, Bowdon, Cheshire, the wife of Captain Charles T Reay, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOILEAU—WHICHER—March 30, at St John's, Blackheath, by the Rev J W Marshall, M A, Vicar, Captain Thomas Smalley Boileau, B S C, second son of the late Colonel A J M Boileau, Royal Engineers, to Selina Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Whicher, Esq, M D, Deputy Inspector-General, Royal Navy.

ABELL—H WARD—March 3, at St. Lawrence's Church, Stroud, Gloucestershire, by the Rev John Badcock, L.L.D., Howard Conway, eldest son of George Mutlow Abell, Esq., Solicitor, Cheltenham, to Eleanor Hannah (Nellie), eldest daughter of John Simpson Howard, M D, M R C S, Indian Army Medical Dept, and niece and adopted child of Mrs. Lloyd Williams, of Gwernant Park and Trwen New Castle Emlyn Cardiganshire, and 19 Imperial Square, Cheltenham.

TONNOCHY—BAIN—March 30, at the College Church, Glasgow, by the Rev George Keith, M A, Valens Congreve Tonnochy, Captain 4th Sikh Infantry, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Valens Tonnochy, Major H M's 31st Regiment, to Marjorie Helen, daughter of the late Rev James Bain, Delting, Shetland, N B.

DEATHS.

BAKER—March 30, at Anerley, after a very brief illness, Captain Arthur Baker, late Master attendant, Calcutta, aged 58.

BEADON—March 28, at Las Palmas, Hyde Elphinstone Beadon, son of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K C S I, aged 33.

BEVERHOUDT—March 25, killed in the fight near Suakim, Major James Mandeville Wood Von Beverhoudt, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding the 17th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, aged 40.

BLAIR—March 27, at No 3, St James's-place, S W, John Hunter Blair, Esq, son of the late Sir David Hunter, Bart, of Blairquhan, aged 59.

CHAPMAN—March 30, at 4, Bina-gardens, South Kensington, Mary, widow of the late Henry Chapman, H E I C S, Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, aged 74.

COURCY—March 30, at Clapham, suddenly, Colonel Nevinson Willoughby de Courcy, C B, late R M L I, of 84, Durnford-street, Stonehouse, aged 62.

DAWSON—March 24, at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Catherine Jane, widow of the late Robert Dawson, Major 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 83.

EDWARDS—March 23, at Suakim, from wounds received the previous day at Baker's zareba, whilst serving with the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, Lieut Alexander Thomas Frederick Edwards, 2nd Battalion 18th, the Royal Irish Regiment, second son of the late General Clement Alexander Edwards, C B, late Colonel 18th, the Royal Irish Regiment, aged 23.

ELIAS—March 30, at her residence, 47, Holland-park, W, Mrs Barbara Elias, widow of the late Owen John Elias, Esq, of 55, Park-street, Calcutta, aged 76.

GRAHAM—March 2, at Cossington House, Bridgwater, Caroline Mary, widow of Lieut-Colonel George Templer Graham, aged 78.

HOCKLY—March 31, at Colville-terrace, Bayswater, Helen, widow of Captain Thomas Henry Hockly, C E, late of Chunar, N W P.

MACKENZIE—April 3, at Forres, Hugh Mackenzie, Lieut-Colonel, late 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers, aged 80.

NORFOR—March 30, at Susans, Eastbourne, the residence of her stepdaughter, Mrs T E J Boileau, Hannah, widow of Captain Robert Wright Norfor, of the Maritime Service of the East India Company, late of Buckland-place, Dover Kent, aged 95.

PIGOT—April 2, at her residence, 66, Grosvenor-road, Dublin, Mrs. Annie Pigot, widow of the late John Edward Pigot, of the Irish and Bombay Bars.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—March 23, at Cairo, Margaret, beloved wife of Colonel C C Scott-Moncrieff, C S I, aged 34.

WILLOUGHBY—April 1, at Ayr, N B, Mary Douglas, wife of Major Robert F Willoughby, 21st Regiment Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 33.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VUCCINO—April 26, the wife of Paul Vuccino, of a son.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—April 27, at Breach Candy, Elizabeth Scott, the beloved wife of W. Richardson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GWATKIN—April 12, at Yorkston Dale, Murree, the wife of Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th (D. C.) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—YULE—April 22, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. S. Harrington, M. A., James Birnie, second son of Thomas Miller, Esq., Rockerry Cheshire, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late James Yule, Esq., Sydenham, Kent.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—April 21, at Motiharee, of dropsy, Anne, beloved wife of Sub-Conductor C. J. Clarke, Supervisor, D. P. W., aged 45 years.

KELSO—April 14, at Calcutta, suddenly, Archibald W. Kelso, of the firm of Kelso, Stewar & Co., Engineers, son of Colonel Andrew J. Kelso, Retired List, Madras Army.

ROBINSON—April 20, at Umballa, Patience, (age 2 years and three months) only child of Captain P. A. Robinson, Army Pay Department.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1885.

Only one exception can be taken to the letter to the *Times* in which Sir Lepel Griffin demolishes those articles on the armies of the Native States which last autumn persuaded ill-informed people at home of the existence of a grave and threatening Indian danger. We want to know why it was not sent to London a little earlier. He has allowed the writer to get many months' start of truth and commonsense, and this is not by any means good policy. It so happens that small practical harm has been done. The refutation that Sir Lepel Griffin has so effectively given to the notion that India is in danger because of these armies has, in effect, been anticipated by the more solid refutation of patent fact. The princes themselves have shown their loyalty to the Paramount Power in a manner which apparently has made the readers of Mr. Demetrius Boulger's articles forget the fears of the autumn. The cheers with which the House of Commons recently received Mr. Cross's announcement of offers by the Nizam and other princes to furnish contingents for the Soudan marked the end of these foolish anxieties—anxieties which have been all but forgotten in the greater demonstration of native loyalty which princes and people of every race and faith have made during the present crisis. We by no means, however, regard Sir Lepel Griffin's letter as superfluous or even inappropriate. There seems, indeed, a certain fitness of things in the presence, in parallel columns of the *Times*, of this most interesting contribution and of the letter in which Mr. Mehdi Ali sets forth the views of the Indian Mahomedans upon the Russian advance, a letter to which the *Times* does no more than justice in speaking of it as a remarkable communication. The one letter undesignedly and therefore the more effectually corroborates the other, and both find their greater and more imposing corroboration in the demonstration of loyalty of which all India has lately been the scene, and in which well-nigh every prince and potentate has been an actor.

We of course think none the less of Sir Lepel Griffin's letter for the fact that it expresses, with all the emphasis of authority and of close and detailed knowledge, the arguments with which we ourselves have endeavoured to dispose of the bugbear set up by Mr. Boulger. The essential weakness of the case presented by that writer was that it was constructed upon a purely statistical basis. With him big figures seemed necessarily to mean big armies, and big armies to mean great dangers. He wrote 350,000 upon his black-board, and thereupon he and the nervous portion of the English public comported themselves as though they had seen ghosts. Not a word was said, at a time when armaments count for as much as armies, as to the fashion in which these men were armed. No one seemed to trouble himself with a thought as to whether the followers of the feudatory princes carried muskets of the Eyre Coote and Clive period, whether there were rifles enough amongst them for the arming of a division, and whether perchance more than half of these were breech-loaders. Those who are behind the scenes, Sir Lepel says, laugh at the figures, or, we would rather say, at the unsuspecting, credulous use which has been made of them. The artillery, he says, does not include a single rifled gun, and four-fifths of the imposing total are honeycombed survivors of mediæval battle fields, which would burst if fired. Mr. Mehdi Ali told us pretty nearly the same thing. The native armies, he lamented, were useless for purposes of Imperial defence, being ill armed, officered, and equipped; and it was for that reason that he urged that the Paramount Power should take them in hand, drill them and officer them, and make them what they ought to be, valuable and efficient auxiliaries for the defence of the Empire against Russian aggression. For these letters go a step beyond that negative defence of the existing arrangement which was put forth when last year it was pointed to as a sure source of danger. It seemed sufficient a few months ago to prove that these armies could do no harm, and that as they existed on the faith of treaties it would be inequitable to interfere with them. Sir Lepel Griffin says that his acquaintance with native States and their armies leads him to no conclusion adverse to the latter. But he is not content—and we do not think that Indian statesmen of courage and practical good sense will long be content—with a merely negative acquiescence in their continuance. He speaks of the advantage and strength which a wise policy might derive from them, just as Mr. Mehdi Ali speaks of the substantial augmentation of the defensive resources of the Empire which is within our reach if we would only make them fit for use and then use them.

Is the step which the English and the Mussulman statesman invite us to take too hazardous? The *Times*, with calculating timidity, leaves it to "those who are responsible for the government of India" to determine how far it is wise to relax existing precautions and to what extent recent professions of loyalty are to be relied on. In this, we suspect, the *Times* is a little behind the times. One, at least, of the "Indian dangers" which were sensationally paraded before the home public a few months since has disappeared. People no longer speak of the armies of the Native States as sources of danger. It is time for us to ask if there are no means of turning them into sources of strength. That was not a brave Elector of Prussia from whom the spectacle of his neighbours' artillery extorted the anxious exclamation, "What is to be done; they have cannon!" Nor was he prudent for all his caution. If, seeing all this crude and undeveloped military strength around us, we allow it to remain undeveloped, fearing our own feudatories more than we fear the enemies who are at our gates, we shall find it hard to defend the policy which has led us to such a pass. On what has our statecraft been expended all this time, what is the outcome of the diplomacy of our Foreign Department, if we so distrust our feudatories that we shrink from using them as allies, or even from accepting from them the bare military service which is incidental to an ordinary feudal compact? These things are being thought of rather late in the day, though there is not so much novelty in the suggestion, after all, since it is still possible to turn back to Indian history and point, as Sir Lepel Griffin does, to "the black mutiny days, with the Nizam holding the Deccan quiet for us, Holkar maintaining order in Malwa, and the forces of Kashmere, Puttiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala marching with us to Delhi, their gallant princes at their head." The utilization of these armies, and not their destruction or their curtailment, as was passionately urged a few months ago, is one of the problems with which the Indian statesmanship of the near future must concern itself, and whatever the solution may be the tendencies of the time should prevent it being arrived at in distrustfulness and suspicion and fear. Perhaps the work may best be done in instalments. Has not the time come when, for instance, a freer and a fuller entrance into the British service might be given to natives of the military castes who belong to good families, and who pine for a career which is open to them nowhere but under our colours? Sir Lepel Griffin somewhat reproachfully tells us that the splendid recruiting ground of Rajputana is closed to us, though if we chose we could draw therefrom a large and admirable contingent of irregular cavalry. We shall not find a solution for the whole problem here, but here we might make a beginning, without thereby committing ourselves to any special and exclusive method of utilising the hitherto wasted military resources which lie at our call.

It seems a pity to have to say it, but we fear that Mr. W. Digby's "protest against railway extension in India" has been launched with the stream of tendency in its favour. The Russian Government have so managed that the work of railway extension will, for some time to come, go forward at as slow a pace as Mr. Digby could desire. Since we cannot, even by trying very hard, agree with his letter to the *Daily News* on this subject, we are exceedingly sorry that the desire of his soul in this regard should have the promise of an early and abundant satisfaction. It must be confessed that his main contention is not very clear. He shows that there have been more famines and many more deaths from famine in India in the railway era than in the pre-railway era; and then he explains:—"I do not say the railways and the more frequent famines stand towards each other simply and solely in themselves in the relation of cause and effect, but I do assert that the policy, of which extended railway communications are not the most unimportant feature, does stand towards famine in the relation of cause—direct and immediate cause. The extension of that policy can have only one end, and that end the acceleration of the pace of frequently recurring scarcity and famine, until the intervals cease and famine becomes chronic over half the empire." There may be much truth in this conclusion, but neither the conclusion itself nor the argument which leads to it is clear. In another part of his letter, however, Mr Digby explains his contention to be that "if there had been no railways, nor the policy of which the railways are an outward and visible sign, in all probability there would have been no famine." If such is his contention he must be content to play the part of *Athanasius contra mundam*, with nothing to help him save the financial exigencies which frontier affairs are imposing on us, and which will prevent us for the present from becoming the victims of railway mania. From his point of view it would not be unreasonable to look upon our frontier expenditure as a Famine Prevention Fund.

It is proposed to take in hand the formation of the Volunteer Reserve in Bombay; and with a view of considering the best method of doing this, and of ascertaining the feeling in Bombay on the subject, gentlemen interested in the movement are invited to meet Lieut.-Colonel Bayley at his room at the High Court to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. To avoid misapprehension we may remind our readers that at present only Europeans and Eurasians are eligible as Volunteers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Gladstone might well hesitate and show unwonted depression of spirits last night when making his statement to the House of Commons regarding the battle on the Murghab. General Komaroff's act of "unprovoked aggression" exposes the absurdity of that policy of confiding blindly in Russian good-faith which Mr. Gladstone offered England as the moral substitute for Lord Beaconsfield's policy of holding a material guarantee against the Russian advance to the Indian frontier. Sir Peter Lumsden, with that scrupulous regard for fair-play which characterizes English officers, has telegraphed home that the Afghans had made an important move since the receipt of information as to the agreement concluded between England and Russia on March 17, as they had transferred the bulk of their forces to the left bank of the river Kushk at Pul-i-Khisti. They were not, however, he is careful to add, the original aggressors, as the Russians had alarmed them for the safety of their positions by "advancing in force on Ak Tapa." Moreover, several attempts were made by the Russians before March 30 to bring on a conflict by irritating the Afghan pickets, who seem to have behaved, in face of extreme provocation, with a self-control not to have been looked for in these undisciplined troops. Having failed in these efforts, General Komaroff owns in his report to the Russian Government that he deliberately attacked the Afghans, and he boasts that he obtained a victory over 4,000 men and took their artillery and camp—an evident exaggeration, as the Afghans certainly had not nearly so strong a force beyond the Paropamisus. M. de Giers now speaks of this affair as an unhappy local incident, which he blandly hopes will not interrupt friendly negotiations. Possibly, he and his Emperor may even be prepared to recall Komaroff in order to gain a little more time. But, unfortunately, the charge of breach of faith can be urged against M. de Giers himself as well as against the general on the frontier. Captain Yate, the principal English officer at Penjdeh, states that on the 29th, the day before the battle, he had an interview by appointment with the Russian Chief of the Staff, who professed ignorance of any arrangement that neither side should advance, and claimed the right to take such immediate action as might seem necessary against the Afghans. Now, it only takes eight days at the outside for instructions from St. Petersburg to reach the general commanding on the frontier. If, therefore, M. de Giers sent off word on March 17 that he had agreed to a truce till it would be seen if diplomacy could settle the matter in dispute, General Komaroff must have known five days before he attacked the Afghans that his Government had pledged its word to abstain from hostilities. We have to deal, then, with a much more serious matter than a mere local incident. The Russian Government has to clear itself, and that promptly, from the suspicion of having neglected to give effect to the solemn arrangement which was accepted by the credulous British Government as a pledge of peace. In fact, what has happened bears a singularly faithful resemblance to that massacre of Sinope, committed by the Russians while negotiations with the Western Powers were still going on, which compelled the faltering Government of Lord Aberdeen to undertake the Crimean war. Our Government has demanded explanations from St. Petersburg, and no doubt excuses without number will be forthcoming; but one cannot but fear that no satisfactory reparation will be offered for the outrage committed on Afghan territory. There is a general feeling of regret that Mr. Gladstone did not say last night what steps the English Government had taken to repel energetically the attack on our Afghan ally. Should not orders have been given at once for the British force now in the Peshin Valley to move forward to Kandahar? It will take six weeks for the advance guard of the Anglo-Indian army to reach Herat, and meanwhile that fortress may have fallen into the hands of Russia. It is the fashion at present to talk of Afghan gallantry, and to make the most of the Amir's military resources. But the Afghans, though invaluable guerrillas, are no match for the Russians in a pitched battle. Komaroff will scatter them to the winds as easily as Sir F. Roberts did five years ago, and we have no reason to believe that Herat is capable of holding out longer than Kabul did. We ought, therefore, to rely, not on the Afghans, but on British, Sikh, and Goorkha troops, who can all be trusted to fight the Russians on equal terms. A distinguished officer, who has seen much service in India and elsewhere, told me yesterday that the most pleasing feature in the present situation is the offer of Nepal to supply 15,000 Goorkhas. These soldiers, he says, are insensible to fear and never give way to panic, and this is more than can be said of troops of any other race. But, if your information, as telegraphed home to-day, be correct, that the Amir hesitates to grant permission to an English army to march through Afghanistan, what is the value of the boasted Afghan alliance! In this case, Afghanistan is lost, and all our labour in subsidizing the Amir and bringing him to Rawal Pindi has been thrown away. But I suppose the Amir only makes these difficulties to get us to pay him a higher price for consenting to let us save his kingdom from destruction. Anyhow, the matter will not bear delay. Sir O. Tanner ought to have been at Kandahar by this time, and Sir F. Roberts at Quetta. The Russians have got such a start of us that the first battle may have to be fought at the Helmund, and not on the Heri-rud. But Russia's weak point is her long line of communication with Europe. If our navy were free to enter the Black Sea, we might land a force of 30,000 men in the Caucasus and cut the Russian Empire in half by destroying the railway to Tiflis and Baku, and by summoning all the tribes Russia has subdued in the Caucasus, Georgia, and Armenia to rise in arms against their oppressors. The Turks are willing and eager to help us. They would send troops to hold the Soudan, and so set free the British regiments now employed in a humiliating strife for work worthier of their prowess. They would also open the Dardanelles to our ships of war, and form a strict offensive and defensive alliance with us against Russia. Nothing stands in the way of such a combination but the personal vanity of the Prime Minister of England, who is unwilling to submit to the mortification of seeking the alliance of the "anti-human Turks" against such champions of the rights of man as his old friends the Russians.

Questions have been asked in the House of Commons to-day about the protection of English commerce against hostile cruisers in the Baltic and Black Sea. It should not be a difficult matter for our navy to sweep those seas of Russian ships of war. Nor would an enemy's cruiser stand much chance of running the gauntlet of our squadrons in the Mediterranean and Red Seas or even in the Bay of Biscay. It is on the broad Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans that our commerce is most vulnerable. The temptations offered by such rich prizes as the P. and O. and British India steamers are overwhelming, and we may expect to see Russian cruisers sally forth from ports to the north of China to try and ravage our Eastern trade. The English Government evidently has its eye on this part of the world, for it has annexed a new harbour and coaling station near Corea, and probably the swift cruisers now fitting out will be chiefly engaged in the Chinese and Indian waters. It is much to be regretted that through the officiousness of English agents, France has had her hands set free at the present moment by the magnanimity of the Chinese Government in offering to conclude peace. The first use she is likely to make of her freedom is to resume her old game of doing as much injury as possible to English interests in all parts of the world. If she can only find a decent opportunity, she will not hesitate to ally herself with Russia against this country, and it is worthy of notice that her Government has already seized with avidity on the suppression of the infamous *Bosphore Egyptien* by the Khedive's Government to assert more vigorously than ever French claims to independent action in Egypt. Of course, Nubar Pasha only issued the decree against the French paper at the instance of Sir Evelyn Baring, so that our representatives at Cairo will come directly into collision with the French Government in this matter.

It is amusing to see how under the pressure of the new excitement about a war with Russia, the enthusiasm of last month for an advance to Khartoum has completely died away. The evacuation of the Soudan by the English troops would now be hailed by the English people as warmly as the Guards were cheered when they started for Suakim. Everybody, Government, people, and troops included, is heartily sick of the whole business. The Mahdi, it is now believed, cannot advance even as far as Dongola, and Osman Digma, deserted by his followers, has become powerless for mischief. I should not be at all surprised if in the course of another week or two the railway to Berber were abandoned like that to Quetta. We live in a democratic age, and slightly altering the old proverb, we might say of the democracy, *Varium et mutabile semper vulgus.*

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been remarkably well received in Ireland, but even in the loyal addresses the greatest stress is laid on the necessity of more frequent royal visits to the neglected sister kingdom. It is obvious that the present visit will do harm rather than good unless it is the precursor of the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland. The Prince of Wales has taken his eldest son with him to make acquaintance with the Irish people, and it would not be at all a bad move for Prince Edward to be sent to Ireland as Viceroy for a few years. No doubt, the young Prince will soon be married, and what better introduction to public life could he have than to be placed at the head of the Court of Dublin?

By the death of Earl Cairns the Conservative party is seriously weakened just at the time when it has need of all its strength. It is not easy to say who could now fill the office of Lord Chancellor if the Conservatives came into power. There is no lawyer on the Opposition side in the House of Commons of sufficient standing and reputation to be raised to this great dignity. Possibly, Lord Salisbury would offer the post to Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, who would be in many respects excellently fitted for it. But it is premature to speculate on the possibility of the Conservatives coming into power.

The session is likely to be a very short one, and many members of Parliament already express a confident hope that they will be able to get away from Westminster by the end of June.

Lord Randolph Churchill seems to have enjoyed his Indian tour immensely, and to be greatly benefited by it. He is in capital health and spirits, and speaks with enthusiasm of what he has seen and learnt in the East. The system of administration in Native States appears to have impressed him much more favourably than it impressed his friend Mr. Gorst, possibly because Lord Randolph is a politician of a more sanguine and ingenuous disposition, and also one more susceptible to that delicate form of flattery which the natives of India are so skilful in applying to English strangers, and which consists in the dexterous employment of all those flourishing platitudes about freedom, justice, education, and loyalty which are so dear to every Briton, no matter to what party he may belong.

Sir Lepel Griffin has sent to the *Times* an interesting and useful letter protesting against the disbandment of the armies of native princes, and showing that the familiar statements as to the numbers and efficiency of those armies are exaggerations. I cannot but think, however, that the letters in the *Times* to which Sir L. Griffin takes exception have done some good in alarming the native princes, and provoking the recent display of fervent loyalty by chiefs who wish to show that their troops ought to be maintained for the defence of the Empire. Sir L. Griffin, who always has the courage of his opinions, advocates the employment of native contingents under their own princes in the Imperial army. He is candid enough to admit that the princes would want something in return. The Nizam would like Berar, Scindia the fort of Gwalior, and Holkar perhaps a slice of Khandeish. Apparently, Sir L. Griffin is disposed to say—Well, why not grant their requests? But, if you once begin this sort of thing, where are you to stop? The appetite for annexation grows with what it feeds on, and the native princes would soon want the whole of British India.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS.

WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

ENGLAND PROPOSES ARBITRATION.

PEACEFUL COUNSELS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 27, 2 P.M.

Reuter's Office announces on good authority from St. Petersburg that war with England is considered to be inevitable.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar will leave today for Moscow, where an Imperial Manifesto will be issued.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that the British Government has proposed that the Penjdeh affair be submitted to arbitration.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 26.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in discussing the Anglo-Russian difficulty, strongly urges a peaceful settlement.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

News from an officer with the Boundary Commission informs me that the Russians have at Sarrakhs four thousand men and twenty guns, and at Merv two thousand seven hundred men but no guns.

The Herat valley—and that includes Herat—cannot, this correspondent says, be taken with any such force, nor indeed by any force available now without a year's preparation. Badghis, he adds, is simply a waste, not a blooming garden as it has been described, and every form of supplies has to be brought from the Upper Herat Valley. Even the Boundary Commission force cannot supply itself from the country north of the Paropamisus.

Under date the 8th April the writer says the fight at Penjdeh lasted only thirty-five minutes, when the Afghans bolted; and he adds that a terrible snowstorm overwhelmed General Lumsden's Camp in the Ab-i-Safed pass on Easter Sunday. Most of the transport animals were lost with all the officers' kit and many of the Camp followers,' mostly Persians. General Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway have lost almost every article of clothing. The Amir's sowars, after the disaster, came down to loot what might be left uninjured.

It may be added that no English officer from the Commission has actually entered Herat. One officer was permitted to approach near enough to take a photograph and a good drawing of the city's outline.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE FRANCO-EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

CAIRO, APRIL 26.

The French Consul-General has left here and arrived at Alexandria. Nevertheless it is believed that a compromise is probable.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

The news brought by the Australian mail is unimportant.

Owing to private telegrams giving warning of the probable visit of Russian ironclads at Victoria, steps have been taken to prevent strange vessels entering Port Philip by night or navigating the channel without permission.

The Colonial troops had lessons in the art of warfare during the Easter holidays.

It has been decided to leave the settlement of the dispute as to the boundary between Victoria and South Australia to the Privy Council. The latter claims two miles to the eastward, as it is alleged that the meridian was marked at a wrong place in the early days of colonization.

Two members of the Victoria Legislative Assembly—Messrs. James Grant and Hugh M'Coll—have died.

The City Council of Melbourne have resolved to ask the Government to afford the male population of Victoria an opportunity of enrolling themselves as volunteers for the defence of the colony in view of complications.

Mr. Sala is lecturing at Melbourne successfully.

An expedition to New Guinea has been organized by the Geographical Society.

Enrolling is actively going on in New South Wales to reinforce the contingent for the Soudan, if necessary. The patriotic fund has reached twenty-seven thousand pounds.

All the colonies are strengthening their defences.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

According to the China mail of April 14 the French forces, under General Négrier, suffered a serious defeat at the recapture of Langson, losing nearly 80 killed and over 200 wounded. At first the French were victorious, but the Chinese being heavily reinforced drove them back for three days, until General Brière de l'Isle advanced to their assistance and held the Chinese in check. The latter were in heavy force, and it was doubtful whether the French could hold the positions.

General Négrier is recovering from the wound caused by the bullet passing through his body.

Hostilities have now ceased in view of the negotiations for peace.

The proposed treaty is on the basis of the Fournier Convention, and provides for the abandonment of Formosa and the Pescadores by France, while China gives up Tongking.

The blockades by the French have been raised, and a ratification of the treaty of peace is looked forward to.

THE WATER QUESTION IN KOLHAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, APRIL 27.

A large and crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Kolhapore was held yesterday in Ambabai's temple to consider the steps to be taken to enable them to petition the State authorities against the injustice of their contemplated demand of a large sum from the local Municipality for the supply of water to the town, which has been enjoyed by the people free of charge for nearly a century; and a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the authorities to state the necessity of, and reasons for, disturbing the existing arrangements now, and to lay the correspondence connected with the same before the public. Great excitement prevails.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, APRIL 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

LISBON, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia left here for Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

Mail steamers Pekin from Australia and Nepaul from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ ,, ,,	75¾
3 ,, Consols for account	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	97
4½ ,, French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49¾

The sum of about £1,25,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Inchgarvie.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route still interrupted beyond Jask.
Turkish route still interrupted beyond Bushire.
Anglo-American Company's cable Brest-St. Pierre still interrupted.
Zanzibar-Mozambique cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, April 26.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY, April 27.

6 a.m	74·6
1 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	82·6

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR intends to pay his first visit to Bombay on Thursday next, arriving at the Grant-road station at 5-30 p.m. (railway time.) A meeting will be held at Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's this afternoon to arrange for giving His Highness a suitable reception.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, Dr. Blaney brought forward a proposal to the effect that in view of the increased and increasing traffic in the trade districts of this city, it was desirable to provide additional accommodation: and that a special loan should be raised for the purpose of carrying out an efficient scheme of road improvements in a manner worthy of this city. There appeared to be a general concensus of opinion as to the desirability of having increased accommodation in the trade centres of the city, where the traffic was more or less delayed and obstructed at present; but it was contended by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee that it was inexpedient to go on adding to the financial liabilities of the Municipality, which were even now very heavy, the Corporation having already undertaken to raise large loans for the purpose of carrying through such works as the drainage and water-supply of the city. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that if the Corporation were willing to adopt a comprehensive scheme of road improvement, in the manner proposed by Dr. Blaney, it could only be done by means of special legislation, and in order to decide what course such legislation should take, they must, in the first place, appoint a committee, who might carefully go into the question before the Corporation came to any definite resolution. Eventually Dr. Blaney's motion was lost by eleven votes to seven. Another subject disposed of by the meeting was the report of the committee on the question of the transfer of certain institutions from the Government to the Municipality, in accordance with the proposed extension of the scheme of local self-government. In connection with this subject, a letter was read from the Bombay Medical Union, suggesting that should the Government resolve to give over the sole charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipality, the Corporation should appoint medical officers for that institution from among the local practitioners. It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, to forward the report, as well as the Medical Union's letter, to the Government. Colonel Merewether was the only member who expressed his dissent from some of the proposals made in the report.

ANOTHER Parsee breach of promise of marriage case is shortly to come before the High Court. Both the parties are in well-to-do circumstances and well known in the Parsee community. The plaintiff is Awabai, widow of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Davur, and the defendant is Mr. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek, agent to the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, the Bombay Cotton Press Company, &c. In 1883 the defendant made an offer of marriage to the plaintiff, then about 24 years of age, which was accepted. The acceptance was communicated to the defendant, who expressed himself much pleased. He subsequently promised in certain letters to marry the plaintiff, and induced her to enter into a private correspondence with him without the knowledge of her family. Such correspondence is unusual among Parsees, and the plaintiff says she has not preserved the letters written to her by the defendant, except the one last received. In March, 1884, the defendant informed the plaintiff's father that his mother objected to his marriage with the plaintiff, and expressed his inability in consequence to carry out his promise. The plaintiff and her family were in hopes that the defendant would come round, and were reluctant to take proceedings against him; but on the 4th inst. he married a daughter of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, of "Lowjee Castle." Some further correspondence had taken place between the parties, in which the defendant denied that he was ever engaged to the plaintiff. The damages are assessed at Rs. 25,000.

THE Hon. James Gibbs, late Member of the Supreme Council, who leaves for England by the next mail-steamer, visited the High Court buildings yesterday.

WE hear that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has given the sum of Rs. 500 to the fund of the Bombay Obstetric Hospital.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company have given £100 to the Gordon Memorial Fund.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, who has been shooting with Mr. Sanderson on the Brahmaputra churs, near the Garo Hills, has made a good bag, including five tigers and three leopards.

THE Forest Conservators in Madras have, at the request of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, been ordered to obtain a complete collection of silk moths, silk cocoons, and raw silk for the London Exhibition.

THE thirty-fifth report of the National Bank of India, Limited, shows that the net profits for the year ending the 31st December last were £68,472, or, with £1,974 brought forward from last year, £70,447. It is now proposed to follow up the *ad-interim* 5 per cent. dividend of June last with another of similar amount. A further sum of £11,000, making £35,000 in all for the year, will be carried to a reserve fund, leaving £12,184 to be carried forward to next account. The paid-up capital of the Bank is £465,250, and the amount of fixed and current deposits at the close of the year was £2,793,724.

THE tea planters in the Kangra Valley are organizing an Infantry Volunteer Corps, to be called the Kangra Rangers. Great enthusiasm prevails. The corps will practically be a body of Mounted Infantry, as each member will have to ride a long distance to parade, and will carry his carbine in cavalry fashion. The corps will doubtless be a very valuable one—although its numbers may not be great—as every member will have the energy of a sportsman, whose training is active, open air exercise, instead of the desk work which forms the daily grind of the ordinary Indian Volunteer.

THE Lahore paper, writing in regard to the later developments of the political situation, says:—"The Russian Government, as might be expected, has taken to blustering. M. de Giers—'honest M. de Giers'—not only exonerates General Komaroff from all blame, but warmly approves of the attack on Penjdeh. He goes so far as to declare that, unless General Komaroff had acted as he did, the Russian Government would have held him responsible for dereliction of duty. This is rather more than even Mr. Gladstone's Government can stand; and it is doubtless true, as telegraphed by the *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent, that a despatch was forthwith sent to St. Petersburg, which was very like an ultimatum. The Russian Government, however, is used to receiving despatches very like an ultimatum from Mr. Gladstone, who is constantly uttering more last words, and appearing, positively for the last time, as a man of peace driven to extremity."

THE will of Sir Herbert Stewart has been proved, the value of the personal estate being over £30,000.

THROUGH the death of Lord Cairns there is now not a single law lord in receipt of a pension as an ex-Lord Chancellor, a state of things, says the *Solicitors' Journal*, which is unprecedented for nearly sixty years.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA had promised to preside at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts on the 17th instant, when a paper was to be read by Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, of the Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service, on "The Parsees and the Trade of Western India."

Truth contradicts the report that the India Council have decided that when the Nizam of Hyderabad visits England he is to be treated "as the guest of the Suzerain." Nothing whatever has been "decided" on the subject, but, as a matter of fact, the Nizam will take a house in London during his stay in England; an arrangement which will leave him free to arrange his own plan and to amuse himself as he thinks fit.

THE *World* says that when Lord Randolph Churchill was in Bombay a little time since, he visited, amongst other places of interest in the surrounding neighbourhood, the Towers of Silence. As a result of this visit the following comments are to be found inscribed in the visitors' book, with the noble lord's signature at the foot: "At the request of the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, I allow myself to express the opinion that funeral obsequies conducted in accordance with the teachings and precepts of Zoroaster, as they have been explained to me, though peculiar to a comparatively limited number of the inhabitants of this earth, and undoubtedly novel to the stranger from the West, are entirely agreeable to the principles of a pure religion, and may be and are ingeniously and powerfully supported by physiological science and experience." The Parsees, adds the *World*, who are a very active and rich class in Bombay, will no doubt feel flattered that their practice of exposing their dead on the Towers, to be eaten by vultures according to the Zoroastrian behest, should be thus favourably regarded by one so well known in the political world of the little Western island with which their great empire is associated. The practice has certainly much to recommend it in a tropical country; it is cheap, cleanly, and exceedingly expeditious. Lord Randolph Churchill, like many another European visitor, may have felt the Towers a rather gloomy and repugnant sight; but the trouble of a journey to them is more than repaid by the magnificent view to be had from the terrace in front of them of Bombay and the Indian Ocean.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* gives the following information respecting the suppression of *Le Bosphore*:—The decree of suppression of *Le Bosphore* cites the previous decree, continued misrepresentation since, and publication in Arabic without a licence. The supression was executed with excellent judgment by Captain Fenwick, commandant of the Cairo native police. A large crowd had gathered, and on his arrival Captain Fenwick was met by the Chancelier of the French Consulate, whose assistance Captain Fenwick politely asked. On repeated refusal, Captain Fenwick expressed his regret that he would be compelled to effect an entry by breaking the doors, and again appealed to the Consulate to assist him to carry out the decree of the Egyptian Government without force. The Chancelier replied that he was there to oppose the execution *même par la force*. Captain Fenwick, always continuing his conversation, quietly but audibly ordered the police to load. Informing the Chancelier that he accepted his protest and would consider that he had already made a legal demonstration of resistance, Captain Fenwick proceeded to break open the doors. Some Frenchmen assaulted a carpenter, but were promptly warned by Captain Fenwick to desist. He then entered and requested the proprietor of the establishment to dismiss the employés from the premises. This he refused to do; but, being persuaded by good-humoured badinage to avoid any further necessity for a display of force, consented, and seals were placed on the doors, which are now guarded by a strong force of police.

A DEAL of nonsense, says the *World*, has been written about the Turkestan railway scare. A correspondent of one of the newspapers can scarcely have seen it, or he would not have written as he did. The thing which we are told is to cut out the Suez Canal and bring the Russian army to Herat is a mere portable toy, the gauge being sixteen inches only. The Russians are laying it permanently to within four hundred miles of Herat; but we, on our side, have a broad-gauge line to Sibi, five hundred miles from Herat.

THE following passage between Bench and Bar occurred in a certain court the other day, at the end of a lengthened wrangle:—My lord: "Well, Mr. ——, if you do not know how to conduct yourself as a gentleman, I am sure I can't teach you." Counsel: "That is so, my lord."

THE marriage of Gladys, Lady Lonsdale, and Lord de Grey will take place early in July, and it is said that they are to live at Nocton, Lord Ripon's place in Lincolnshire.

THE Volunteers at home had a grand day on the South Downs on Easter Monday. A considerable number who took part in the sham fight marched down. On Saturday the marching force was engaged in a series of interesting military operations on the Downs, having to drive back what was supposed to be a body of invaders before reaching quarters in Brighton. At the review on Monday morning 18,000 men marched past the Duke of Cambridge. After the review, with which the Duke of Cambridge expressed himself very much pleased, the troops proceeded to the positions assigned to them for the sham fight. The invaders, whose force of 8,000 held a strong position between Wick Farm and New Market Hill, and who were supposed to be on the defensive, made a gallant fight against the home contingent; but the numerical strength of the latter—an army of 11,000 men—told in the end, and both flanks of the invaders having been turned, the umpires held that their fate was strategically sealed. After the fight, which lasted for an hour and a quarter, the volunteers proceeded homewards, getting off the ground promptly and in good order. Between five and six thousand volunteers and regulars had a sham fight on Monday on the hills eastward of Dover Castle. The operations were based on the idea that an enemy had landed at Pegwell Bay, and was marching on Canterbury and Chatham. The attacking force, which started from a village called Martin, was in such strength that after a fierce musketry and artillery fire, it turned both flanks of the defenders and occupied Guston, which was the then key of the situation. The forts, however, opened fire and drove the invaders out, and Guston was again occupied by the defenders. A march-past followed. Several corps of metropolitan volunteers which were neither at Brighton nor Dover were engaged elsewhere—at Aldershot, Shorncliffe, Portsmouth, and Sheerness.

THE writer of "Talk on Change" in the *Liverpool Daily Post* says:—"Some curious gossip occurred during the week about the engagement of certain vessels by the Government. It was whispered that the steamers in question had been offered to the Russian Government, and that our Government, hearing of the transaction, could do nothing to stop it but offer better terms; that certain other firms, hearing of this profitable manœuvre, offered their vessels also to the Czar, and that again the Admiralty stepped in and took over the boats; that at the present moment one steamer is said to be under offer to the Russians, and that in this case there is some doubt whether the Government will pay through the nose to keep her out of the hands of our possible enemy; that inasmuch as we are not at war with Russia no offence is committed in chartering steamers to her Government, but that the patriotism and the decency of such transactions admit of no two opinions; that in certain cases the terms given by the Government constitute nothing more nor less than a subsidy; that the ships receive so much a ton while lying in dock, and so much while engaged in their own particular trade; that in fact they are to be armed and paid by the nation to make money for their owners; that this is a very lucky windfall for certain firms in these bad times.

THE Suakim correspondent of the *Daily News* is entitled to the credit of having removed the stigma which was so undeservedly placed upon the Indian native troops on account of their conduct at Hasheen. A statement which had obtained a certain currency, to the effect that General Hudson's Native Horse had broken and fallen back on that occasion, as the result of a lack of steadiness and pluck was, on the face of it, improbable. It is notorious to all (says the *Globe*) who have any knowledge of the composition of our native Indian army that the very *beau ideal* of a fighting soldier is obtained by subordinating Oriental impetuosity and carelessness of life to the fortifying influences of British military discipline. It is this knowledge which enables the men who are responsible for the national safety of India to look forward without apprehension to the clash of arms on the Afghan frontier. The assurance, therefore, that the retirement of General Hudson's Horse at Hasheen was due to the positive orders given by the commander is perfectly in accordance with all the antecedents of the corps of which that force is constituted. Numerous instances, too, are given of the personal gallantry, not only of the traditionally brave Sikhs, but of the Bengal cavalrymen and others, which prove that the steadying effect of Western training by no means destroys the chivalrous daring of the East.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 26.—The barometer has fallen very considerably everywhere. The pressure is lowest in the Punjab and Sind, and highest on the west and south-west coasts and Burmah. Dry westerly winds prevail in the Central Provinces and Allahabad; north-westerly on the Bombay coast; southerly on the east coast and Lower Bengal, the latter bringing much cloud and moisture, and lowering the temperature several degrees. Light variable winds prevail in the Punjab. The temperature has fallen in the Northern Punjab, Bombay, and Arrakan. Unimportant showers fell at Peshawar, Dacca, Calcutta, and Akyab.

ENLISTMENT OF FOLLOWERS IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter to your address dated the 18th inst., I beg to inform you that full inquiry has proved conclusively that your correspondent wrote in ignorance of the facts.

It is shown that several persons who volunteered for service, together with the three individuals named by "Rusticus," asked for and at once obtained their discharge. It is further shown that one of the said individuals was considered physically unfit by the medical officer who examined him, and was consequently not enlisted at all!

The number of persons shown in the returns as having been discharged at their own request shows that every consideration was exercised.

I have desired the District Magistrate of Surat to convey to the police and other authorities concerned my entire satisfaction with the manner in which they have carried out the duty entrusted to them.—I am, &c.,

G. F. SHEPPERD,
Commissioner N. D.

Camp Lanowli, April 27.

B. V. R. CORPS.

THE following is the result of the competition for the Thorpe Medal by members of B Company at Colaba yesterday:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. R. S. Brown	18	20	22	60
Corpl. W. Tate	21	20	18	59
C.-Sgt. C. A. Graves	20	23	12	56
Lieut. T M English	20	18	Retired	38

ALLEGED STARVATION OF SEAMEN.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Captain Drake, of the s.s. Normanton, now in the Government Dockyard, charged Patrick Feenie and ten other seamen of his ship with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. In stating their grievances, as desired by the magistrate, Patrick Feenie, who acted as spokesman, said that they had been four months in the ship and nothing wrong was found with them, and they had nothing to say against the ship, except one thing—they were actually being starved to death. This last month the food was getting worse in quality, and diminishing in quantity. They represented to the captain on Saturday the quality of their food, and asked him to remedy it. He answered that he could give them nothing more, and that he had to look to his own interests. Receiving no redress, they thought it time to knock off and bring the matter before the magistrate. Feenie then produced a specimen of the bread, or, as he said, what was supposed to be bread, which they got three times a day. The bread, if such it can be called, would disgrace any baker anywhere. The specimen was as hard as the hardest ship biscuit, and emitted a strong nasty effluvia. It was very brown, and altogether seemed a most undesirable article of food.

The magistrate.—You don't mean to say you get that to eat? I'll send a surveyor on board to examine your stores, Captain Drake.

The captain explained that the men were only desirous of leaving the ship. They were served out with food according to a written scale. The bread was made by the cook.

Mr. Ryan then directed Inspector Killeen to request Mr. Walker, the Shipping Master, to attend the court. In a quarter of an hour Mr. Walker appeared in court, and after speaking to him for a short time Mr. Ryan told Feenie that Mr. Walker would go on board the ship at 2 o'clock, and he could then show him the provisions he objected to.

Feenie then said that they were willing to take anything from his (the magistrate's) hands. They only wanted him to keep them clear of their ship. They did not want to go back; they would not, because in two weeks every man would be dead.

Mr. Ryan said he could not interfere. He would see that the provisions were surveyed, and hear what the Shipping Master had to say.

Mr. Walker, Captain Drake, and Feenie, accompanied by Mr. Killeen, then left the court.

About two hours later Mr. Walker returned and stated that he had examined the flour that Feenie complained of. A sample had been brought by the steward, and it was very good; but Feenie was not satisfied with it. He was then allowed to bring a sample himself, which he did. It was flour that had been used. Feenie said that the specimen of the bread that he had brought in court had been made of it. The flour had been mixed with water, and nothing else had been added to it. It seemed to him (Mr. Walker) quite evident that some beef drippings had been mixed with it. He had no fault whatever to find with anything in the ship. Nothing else was complained of except the flour, and that was of good quality.

Feenie said he had been nicely "done." The flour shown was not the same flour at all, and they never had half of the things shown.

The magistrate remarked that he (Feenie) did not look starved, and neither did the others; they were in very good condition.

Mr. Walker said that the whole cause of dissatisfaction was that the ship had been chartered to go to Moulmein for timber.

Mr. Ryan told the accused that he had inquired into their complaint. There was no ground for believing that the food was not fit for human consumption. So they had either to return to their ship or go to the House of Correction.

One and all said they would rather go to jail than back on board to be starved. The magistrate gave them half an hour to consider over their decision. After that time they were asked again, when all but one adhered to their intention of going to jail. His worship then sentenced them each to fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction. The man who wanted to go back was sent on board.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its offices in the Fort. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presiding. The report was read in Guzerati. The directors called attention to the audited balance sheets and profit and loss account, and observed that there was a net profit of Rs. 7,041-3-87, which amount, when taken with the balance of the previous half-year, Rs. 2,669-3-10, came up to Rs. 9,711-2-97. This amount they carried over to the next half-year. The result of the second half-year was somewhat disappointing. The working of the mill had brought a loss of Rs. 19,831-3-23, but the balance of the first half-year, Rs. 9,711-2-97, reduced the loss to Rs. 10,120-0-26. The directors thought that, looking at the figures, the working was fairly good, if not satisfactory, taking into account the present adverse circumstances. The unprofitable working of the second half-year was attributed to the high price of cotton and the low price of yarn, the latter being caused by a glut in the market through over-production. On account of these adverse circumstances Mr. D. M. Petit had offered to concede to the company Rs. 4,444, a third of the interest due to him. This concession was subject to the condition that it should be written off towards the reduction of the cost of new machinery and building account. The agents of the company had also granted a concession of Rs. 4,240-1, a third of the commission due to them. The machinery for the increase of the carding process had arrived, and was fitted up in the new building lately completed. It gave entire satisfaction.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing Mr. D. M. Petit as director, and appointing Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody as auditor, for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks brought the meeting to a conclusion.

SALE OF THE MURSHIDABAD JEWELS.

THE fourth day's sale of the above valuable jewels, as had been expected, realised a larger amount than that of any previous day, the total amount of sales coming to above a lakh and-a-half of rupees. The principal lots consisted of a rare necklace threaded on silk, and in which there was no setting except to the pendant. The necklace was composed of four deep colored Lalries, thirteen fluted emerald beads, some smaller emeralds and sixteen large pearls. The pendant contained a very large emerald engraved in Arabic with a verse from the Koran, twelve brilliant diamonds and a fine Lalrie drop engraved with the seals of Jehanghir Shah, Akbar Shah, Sahib Karan and Saliman Jah, Badshah, which was sold for Rs. 28,800. The next lot was an emerald necklace, containing fluted and polished emeralds with a flat emerald pendant; a fluted emerald drop and twelve pearls of excellent color which realised Rs. 20,200. The next lot brought the highest price of any yet offered at the sale. It was a handsome necklace composed of six large polished Lals of very fine color, emeralds, and large pearls, with a pendant of a large fine white diamond, three smaller brilliant diamonds and a large lal drop attached. This lot sold for Rs. 29,500. Another necklace composed of Taubeez diamonds and button-shaped emeralds set in gold, with a pendant composed of an emerald in the centre surrounded by nine diamonds set in silver, and a fluted emerald drop, was bought for Rs. 16,500. Lot 391 called "Akbar's head ornament" which was a serpaitch with a fine large white table diamond in the centre surrounded by other fine table diamonds and sundry small rubies, with three facetted diamond drops of great size and brilliancy, sold for Rs. 22,600. A string of 53 splendid pearls of beautiful color and lustre realised Rs. 8,000. The most perfect gem in the sale, however, was perhaps lot 393, which was an almost perfect specimen of a diamond, weighing 20 ruttees 6 bees. This stone is cut Taubeez shape, but would recut into a beautiful brilliant without much loss in weight. Its color is of the purest white and the stone is as clear as a drop of absolutely pure water. There was considerable excitement and competition over this lot and it was ultimately knocked down very cheaply to the buyer at Rs. 7,500.

THE COLLISION AT PENJDEH.

THE first intimation that peace had been broken was received by the *Standard* and was conveyed by the following telegram forwarded in cipher, in order to evade the Russian censorship:—

"Battle fought Murghab River; defeated; five hundred reported killed."

For obvious reasons (the *Standard* observed) we are unable to mention the name of the place from which the telegram was despatched. The message itself is vague, inasmuch as it is not clear whether it is the Russians or the Afghans who have been defeated. At the same time, having regard to the origin of the telegram, we assume that it is the Russians who have suffered a reverse. The important point, however, is not so much which side had been victorious as that a collision has occurred, in which there seems to have been a serious sacrifice of life. The probabilities are that the fighting took place in the neighbourhood of Penjdeh.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Gulran then telegraphed the following account of the fight:—"The Russians, making a pretext of a change in the position of the Afghan outposts, attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh on the 30th of March, and drove them out. The Afghans fought stubbornly, but the day was wet and their muzzle-loaders were ineffective. Two companies defended one position till every man was killed. The Afghans retreated in perfect order to Meruchak, and no pursuit was made. The Sariks remained neutral, but plundered the Afghan camp." The Russian loss is said to have been great. The British officers remained till the Afghans had effected their retreat, and then joined General Lumsden's camp. The account published in the Russian *Official Messenger* was as follows:—"General Komaroff reports that, in consequence of the provocative and manifestly hostile proceedings of the Afghans, he was compelled, on the 30th ult., to attack their fortified positions on both banks of the Kushk River. The Afghan detachment, numbering 4,000 men, with eight guns, was defeated and dispersed, with the loss of 500 killed, two standards, their whole camp, and all their artillery and provisions. The Russians had one Turkoman officer killed and Colonel Nakchitch slightly wounded. Three subaltern officers were wounded. Of the Cossacks and Turkoman soldiers, ten were killed and twenty-nine wounded. When the fighting was over General Komaroff returned across the Kushk River to his former positions. When some British officers—who were eye-witnesses of the engagement, but had not taken part in it—saw that the Afghans were beaten, they asked the Russians for protection; but, unfortunately, the convoy which was immediately despatched by General Komaroff was unable to overtake the Afghan cavalry, who in their flight carried away the British officers."

THE RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* published the following under this heading:—It is probable that the Russian Government will reply to the demands of the English Government for explanations of "the unhappy incident" which has "an appearance of unprovoked aggression" by stating that the action of General Komaroff was necessitated by the movement of the Afghans in force across the Kushk river. By the terms of the agreement of March 17, which were communicated immediately and repeated to General Komaroff, the Russian troops were ordered to remain within the positions then occupied—namely, Zulfikar, Akrobat, and Pul-i-khisti, on the clear and expressed understanding that the Afghans remained within the positions they occupied by their forces—namely, Ak Tepe and Penjdeh—on the east side of the Kushk river. Contrary to this understanding, and in direct violation of the agreement arrived at by the two Governments, the Russians will allege, the whole of the Afghan forces advanced across the Kushk river to Pul-i-khisti, a position which was by the agreement in the occupation of the Russian troops. General Komaroff, under these circumstances, had no alternative but to drive the Afghans back to the positions within which the English Government had undertaken on their behalf they should remain. As for the statement said to have been made by the Chief of the Staff to Captain Yate that no instructions had been received, it will probably be pointed out that no date is given as to when that conversation took place. General Komaroff is, and has been, in possession of the instructions issued by M. de Giers, and he has scrupulously obeyed them, even to the extent of returning to his quarters on the west bank of the Kushk river, although the Afghans by crossing from Ak Tepe to Pul-i-khisti had by the terms of the agreement afforded him a justification for the occupation of Penjdeh.

On inquiring at Downing-street for an explanation of the phrase used by Mr. Gladstone in his account of Sir Peter Lumsden's despatch describing the alleged advance of the Russians, which was given as the cause of the Afghan advance across the river to Pul-i-khisti, we are informed that the place mentioned as that from which the Russian advance on Ak Tepe had taken place was Aimak Chari. This place lies several miles to the north of Pul-i-khisti, and the Russian advance from Aimak Chari to Pul-i-khisti was made in February last, at least one month prior to the arrangements that the troops should remain on both sides in their present positions.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg on April 10 stated:—The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* to-day, commenting upon General Komaroff's despatch reporting the fighting on the Kushk river, says:—"The absence of precise details only permits of conjecture at present regarding the origin, character, and bearing of the conflict. The fact that General Komaroff, after having repulsed and driven away the Afghans, returned within his lines is significant and affords reason to suppose that the movement of the Russian troops must have been caused by hostile acts on the part of the Afghans. On this supposition, the affair can only be regarded as an accidental conflict difficult to avoid in a situation so uncertain and strained, considering the proximity of the two parties. We may, therefore, entertain the hope that it will in no way modify the negotiations being carried on between the two Governments. We are happy to be able to add that, according to information from a British source, the British officers mentioned in General Komaroff's despatch have safely reached Afghan territory."

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

ON the same evening (April 9), the Prime Minister communicated to the House of Commons the news as telegraphed by Sir Peter Lumsden.

Sir S. Northcote.—Seeing the Prime Minister in his place, I now desire to ask whether he is in a position to give the House any information with regard to the Russian negotiations as to the frontiers of Afghanistan, and also with regard to the report published in the newspapers to-day that a collision has taken place on that frontier.

Mr. Gladstone.—I will do my best to answer the question of the right hon. baronet, which he has put in a considerate manner, and I likewise thank the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (M. Stanhope) for having evinced the same disposition with regard to a question which he had proposed to put. I had prepared myself to answer the question, and what I should have said to him I will state in reply to the first part of the question of the right hon. baronet. The House will recollect that a good deal of notice was taken in the newspapers in the course of last week of the answer which it was stated had been despatched by the Russian Government to the British Government on the subject of the frontier negotiations. Constructions were put upon that answer which no doubt had a certain effect upon the public mind. That answer reached her Majesty's Government on Thursday, the 2nd. A Cabinet was summoned, and it met on Saturday. The answer which we examined and considered, did not appear to us to advance the questions under consideration between us towards a conclusion. But a communication has been received from Russia within the last twenty-four hours, and that communication did appear to place the matter in a more hopeful position. However, Sir, the House will not be surprised when I say that it is impossible for me to make any further statement upon the subject of the frontier negotiations strictly so called. It is impossible for me to make any further statement as to the progress of these negotiations in the present very rudimentary and incomplete state of the communications between the two Governments with respect to the very grave occurrence which has just been reported, in regard to which occurrence we shall carefully bear in mind both what is due to our engagements with the Ameer of Afghanistan and what is due to ourselves as representing the British Crown. I pass, therefore, Sir, to that occurrence, and give as good an account as I can to the right hon. gentleman and the House of the intelligence which is in our possession. And I will mention in the first place the allegations that are made by the Russian Government. I perhaps ought to state, in justice to the Russian Government, that it has been made known to us that their information is incomplete, and that a telegram which they knew to have been despatched had not reached them when some later communications arrived, on the strength of which I now recite the principal propositions which they maintain. In the first place, there are two things admitted, namely—that the attack was made upon the Afghans by the Russians, and that the Afghans were defeated—defeated, as we are informed, after a gallant fight. On those two points there is no doubt. The Russian allegations are mainly these. I will not attempt to give them in strict form, but the House may depend upon the substance of my recital. The Russians attacked the Afghans as they state after being provoked by acts of hostility so termed, the nature of which we are not distinctly informed of, on the part of the Afghans. When the fighting was over the Russians retired. They retired, according to a phrase used in one document, "to their previous position." The phrase used in the other document was that they retired "to the left bank of the Khushk." These two phrases may be exactly equivalent, and I am not here to say they are not. But I state them both because the two phrases are used in the accounts which have reached us. It is next alleged that English officers directed the Afghans without taking part in the actual engagement, and finally it is stated that the Russian commander sent an escort to protect the English officers after the Afghans were defeated, but the English officers had themselves left the ground when the escort arrived, so that there was no occasion for them to act. These are the principal allegations which have reached us on the part of the Russian Government.

Sir S. Northcote—What is the date?

Mr. Gladstone—The date of the engagement itself is the 30th March. Perhaps I may say that the earliest and the most material of the statements I am about to recite only reached Lord Granville and myself this morning. I come now to the allegations which are made by Sir Peter Lumsden and our own officers, and to which I need not say we, as a matter of course, give credit, and which undoubtedly call for very grave attention. In the first place it is stated that no forward movement of any kind was made by the Afghans before or since the 17th of March. On the 29th March we were informed—when I say that I speak of Sir Peter Lumsden's telegram—we were informed that, notwithstanding the Russian assurances of the 17th March, the Russian forces—this is the substance of a telegram which the House will recognise, because it was embodied in a statement made by me in this House and sent to St. Petersburgh, recognised there, and returned from thence with a certain addition, stated in this House at the time—on the 29th March we were informed by Sir P. Lumsden that notwithstanding the Russian assurances of the 17th March that the Russian forces would not advance from the positions they then occupied, provided the Afghans should not advance nor attack them, or unless some extraordinary circumstances should happen, such as a disturbance at Penjdeh, the Russians were drawn up in force almost within range of the Afghan position, though the Afghans had neither attacked nor advanced, and Penjdeh was perfectly quiet. We were also informed that every endeavour was being made by the Russians—this is in the nature of a general statement—to induce the Afghans to begin a fight. Twice the Russian troops had attempted forcibly to pass through the Afghan pickets. The next point is that on the failure of those attempts Captain Yate met the chief of the Russian staff by appointment, and was assured that no such arrangement as that referred to in our telegram of March 17 as to the non-advance of the Russians had been received. (Opposition cheers.) That was made the subject of proper communication. (Hear, hear.) Next the chief of the staff—the name of the Russian General I do not precisely recollect—the chief of the staff would not give an assurance to Captain Yate that the Afghans would not be attacked without previous notice, and he claimed the right to turn out the Afghan posts whenever they might inconvenience the Russians without reference to a third party. That, of course, must be considered in connection with the statement immediately preceding—that he had not received from St. Petersburg instructions corresponding with the contents of the telegram of March 17. Next, Sir Peter Lumsden on March 29 desired Captain Yate again to see the Russian commander and effect an amicable arrangement with him. We learned, again, on April 7, that down to the 30th of March the Afghans made no forward movement before or since that telegram of the 17th March. On the 7th April we learned that Captain Yate had on the 1st April, sent a note from a point which he, with all the British officers and escort, had safely reached on the previous day at 8 p.m. while on the way to Gulran. It stated that the Russians had attacked and defeated the Afghans, and had occupied Penjdeh on the 30th. The Afghans were said to have fought gallantly and lost heavily, two companies being killed to a man in their entrenchments. The survivors retreated along the Murachak-road. The British officers were neutral in the engagement. Well, Sir, the House will not be surprised when I say, speaking with measured words in circumstances of great gravity, that to us upon the statements I have recited this attack bears an appearance of unprovoked aggression. (Cheers.) We have asked for explanations from the Russian Government. There has not yet been time to receive such explanations. We shall endeavour to arrive at a just conclusion on the facts, but before receiving our communication of yesterday, when we had not the important communications of this morning, but something preliminary in the same direction, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg reported to us last night, at 40 minutes past 5, in these words: "The Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his earnest hope and that of the Emperor that this unhappy incident may not prevent the continuation of the negotiations." (Laughter.) Our Ambassador also reports the statement of M. de Giers that the Russians returned to their previous positions and did not occupy Penjdeh. I may say the statements before the House are incomplete and partial, but they are such as the very short time which has elapsed enables me to offer. Such as they are they are as much as our public duty will permit us to make; and I think I may say they comprise the whole of the material statement of facts which have reached us on this important and at the moment very painful matter.

Sir S. Northcote.—After the very grave statement of the right hon. gentleman I do not of course wish to put questions that would be embarrassing to the Government: but I do not quite understand whether the Government believe that Penjdeh is now occupied by the Russians or not. The reports seem to be conflicting.

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes, Sir. There is a conflict in the statements. I may also say that this particular point is not yet quite elucidated, because the statement that the Russians occupy Penjdeh comes to us from a British officer who had left the spot. Under those circumstances it is not for me to say what has taken place, but it is evidently possible that when they defeated the Afghans in the entrenchments at Penjdeh and entered those entrenchments, the natural inference would be that they occupied Penjdeh. I do not presume to give an opinion or any explanation on the point.

Sir S. Northcote—I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that representations have been made to the Government of Russia and he has not received an answer. Can he tell us when he expects to receive an answer?

Mr. Gladstone—I cannot doubt from the grave nature of the case—from the nature of the representations made—and I am bound to say from the spontaneous communications of the Russian Government upon the subject—that it will arrive with expedition. I cannot presume to point out the exact time when it may be expected; but the Government will take care that every communication that can properly be made to the House is made without delay.

Mr. O'Kelly—I wish to ask whether the statement that no advance took place on the part of the Afghans is confined to the locality of Penjdeh, or whether any advance or any act of aggression took place in any other part of the territory?

Mr. Gladstone—No, Sir. The statement is given to us in general terms, and so I have quoted it; but we have no reason to believe in any forward movement or aggressive act on the part of the Afghans. (Cheers.)

Mr. Norwood—I will ask the Secretary of the Admiralty to-morrow whether any provision has been made for the protection of British commerce in the Baltic and Black Sea. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Campbell—Will the Under Secretary say how many days it takes for Sir P. Lumsden to communicate with this country, and whether the Russian communications are longer?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—The wire along a portion of the route has quite recently, I am sorry to say, been broken, I believe by a snowstorm, and therefore the communications are taking longer than they did a short time ago. The communications from Sir P. Lumsden to London before the wire broke took between three and four days. The communications referred to by the Prime Minister took six days.

Mr. Gladstone—Eight days.

Sir G. Campbell—By what route do the Russian communications take place?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—I cannot give accurate information with reference to Russian communications, but I will make inquiry.

Sir S. Northcote—Do these communications come through the Viceroy, or if not, has he been made acquainted with the state of affairs?

Mr. Gladstone—These communications have come direct to us, not from the Viceroy but from Sir P. Lumsden; but it is the invariable practice of Sir P. Lumsden on any subject of importance to telegraph to the Viceroy, and his telegrams to us generally conclude "sent Viceroy."

Sir S. Northcote—Have you had any communication from the Viceroy?

Mr. Gladstone—There has not been time.

Mr. Macfarlane—Has the Russian Government offered any explanation as to why the arrangement which was communicated to this House on the 17th of March had not reached their commanders?

Mr. Gladstone—I cannot make any addition to the statement which I have made; but I may point out that we have no knowledge that the Russian Government when M. de Giers made the explanation were aware of what had been said by the Russian chief of the staff. That statement of the Russian chief of the staff would only reach the Russian Government through us, and it had not reached the Russian Government at the time the explanation was made.

Mr. Onslow—Is Sir P. Lumsden in telegraphic communication with the Viceroy? My impression is that the telegrams come from this country and are sent to the Viceroy.

Mr. Gladstone—I may say that all this intelligence is regularly communicated by Sir P. Lumsden to the Viceroy.

Mr. Onslow—Not by telegraph.

Mr. Gladstone—By the best means of communication at his command; and we have a communication which shows that Sir P. Lumsden had communicated with the Viceroy upon this matter.

Sir G. Campbell—I suppose we may assume that the information which was in possession of the British officers as to the agreement of the 17th March was formally communicated to the Russian commanders on the spot by the British Commissioners.

Mr. A. O'Connor—Is it within the knowledge of the Government that the Afghans had been fortifying Penjdeh?

No answer was given; and the House went into Committee.

Later on,

Mr. Gladstone said I had intended either on the motion to report progress, or on the actual report of the resolutions with the Speaker in the chair, to mention that since I spoke at the commencement of the evening a telegram has been received from Sir Peter Lumsden which conveys what I may call a qualification of one of the statements which I made on his authority. The statement I made on the authority of Sir Peter Lumsden was and it will be remembered by the House for I repeated it twice—that the Afghans had not made any advance either before or after the arrival of the telegram of the 17th March; but Sir Peter Lumsden states to us in a later telegram that when the Russians immediately threatened an attack on the Afghan position by advancing in force to Ak Tapa the Afghans threw vedettes to their front and extended their pickets to Pul-i-Kisti on the left bank of the Kush, and gradually strengthened it until on the 30th the bulk of their force had been transferred across the river. That is the qualification which he conveys. He goes on to say that in his opinion that does not properly constitute an advance but was the occupation of a more advantageous military position. But I presume he evidently considers that the question might be raised as to what did or did not constitute an advance, and he is desirous that the British Government should be placed in the possession of all the facts. I have stated to the House this qualification precisely as it has come to us.

Progress was then reported and the House resumed.

In the House of Commons just before the departure of the mail, Sir S. Northcote asked whether the

Government had any further information to communicate to the House in regard to the occurrences in Afghanistan.

Mr. Gladstone: My reply must be very brief. It takes up the matter where I left it yesterday, where I said we had made reference to St. Petersburg, with a view to obtain explanations of the facts, and whatever else might fall from the Russian Government. I also said there had not then been time to receive a reply. A reply was received in the course of yesterday evening, and it is to the effect, as I think might not unnaturally be expected, that the Russian Government had already called upon General Komaroff to give explanation of his conduct. The use of the word "already" may be subject to a certain ambiguity, but I am inclined to construe it has meaning that he had been called upon to give explanations before Sir Edward Thornton entered into communication with M. de Giers. At the same time M. de Giers repeated his statement that the Russian troops did not occupy Penjdeh, but retired to their former positions.

Sir S. Northcote.—Can the right hon. gentleman say how long it will take the Russian Government to receive explanations from General Komaroff?

Mr. Gladstone (after conferring with Lord E. Fitzmaurice).—I do not know that we are in possession of precise information on that point. We are instructed that from the point reached by the Russian telegraph a distance of 120 miles has to be covered by express, which would require two days for the journey one way.

To further questions,

Mr. Gladstone said the Government had heard that the news of events on the Kushk had reached Rawul Pindi, where the Viceroy of India now is; but there had been no communication received from the Viceroy.

Sir G. Campbell asked if the Government had precise information as to what was the former position of the Russian forces to which they were said to have retired.

Mr. Gladstone.—I think I have given to the House all the information we have (hear, hear). It is in the first place incomplete, and in the second place it is not perfectly clear.

HOW MR. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT WAS RECEIVED.

A descriptive account of the scene when Mr Gladstone made his statement respecting the attack on Penjdeh, says:—Mr. Gladstone's description of the gallant resistance of the defenders evoked a subdued movement of approbation and sympathy for our unfortunate allies; and when the Premier went on in "measured words," and in a tone of grave deliberation, to sum up the accumulating evidence, and described the attack on Penjdeh as "having the appearance of an act of unprovoked aggression," a hearty and unanimous cheer burst from all parts of the House. Explanations, it is true, had been demanded from St. Petersburg, but in the meanwhile M. de Giers had spontaneously expressed to Sir Edward Thornton the earnest hope of himself and the Czar that the "regretable incident" on the Afghan frontier would not interfere with the continuance of negotiations. This characteristic touch of Muscovite humour was too much for the House, and, notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion, members indulged in prolonged and hearty laughter. Though the Premier stood unmoved, it was not difficult to perceive that, in an inarticulate fashion, he thoroughly appreciated the prevailing merriment.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS: THE STOCK EXCHANGE PANIC.

In London the effect of the news created a panic on the Stock Exchange. The *Standard* wrote:—One has to go back fifteen years to find a parallel to the excitement and crash produced on the Stock Exchange by the telegram published in *The Standard* of yesterday announcing that Russia and Afghanistan had begun to fight. Stocks did not fall in the ordinary sense. They crumbled and collapsed. Yet had a stranger entered the City yesterday and walked down Bartholomew-lane and along Throgmorton-street, he would probably have failed to see anything unusual in the aspect of the crowd he met. A few more clerks were hurrying about, perhaps, and here and there knots of persons were to be seen talking together. But there was no striking indication of great excitement anywhere visible in the streets. Brokers of the better class came and went about the Stock Exchange with their usual quiet absence of hurry, and all round the markets, in the banks, among money dealers and merchants, business jogged along seemingly much as usual. But if the casual visitor had contrived to get a peep inside the Stock Exchange, or even to slip up to one or other of the well-guarded doors, he might have begun to think that something more than usual was happening inside. About the Foreign Market, especially the noise, the press, and the scramble were excessive nearly all day, and while the Bourses abroad were open the excitement was intense. And no wonder, for a greater fall occurred in the prices of leading Foreign Government Stock to-day than has been seen since that fatal day in July, 1870, when the Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia. There was, however, one marked difference, so far as regards the London Stock Exchange, between then and now. In 1870 the London Market was so taken by surprise by the news that it suffered tremendous losses. If we mistake not, over seventy members of the Exchange failed during one Settlement through the 1870 panic, and the consternation was naturally widespread. To-day, on the contrary, London has been the winner in the game of speculation, and the agonies of the laser have been experienced mostly in Paris and Berlin. Not a few speculators, both inside and outside the Stock Exchange, have consequently been cheerful, if not almost merry, over the collopse of to-day. The more prices went down, the more joyful they became, and the more eagerly they sold. The greatest disappointment, in fact, arose from their inability to sell fast enough, for the market was "all one way," as it is phrased. Everybody was selling, that is to say, and the consequence was that the eager speculator could not always find any one to buy. The only buyers, indeed, were the people who had sold at some previous date, and whom the fall of to-day tempted to repurchase, and the "arbitragist." An arbitragist, it may be explained, is a person who speculates two Bourses by the help of a partner or *confrere* in Paris, Berlin, or wherever he may choose to arrange. Should the man in London sell a stock, say Russian 1873 Bonds, he telegraphs to his partner in Berlin what he has done, and that partner "undoes the bargain" by repurchasing the Stock, if he can, on the Bourse there, or *vice versa*. To-day, however, this business was much hampered by the difficulty of communication between the Bourses, and even had it not been so, selling either in Paris or Berlin would have been no easy matter. By reason of its ignorance of what had taken place here, the Berlin Bourse, it is true, kept all day several points above our market, but had any great quantity of Russian Stock been offered there on London account the result must have been instantaneous collapse, because the German speculators have already bought much more Russian Stock than they can pay for. We are credibly informed that the Russian Government itself has lately had to come to the assistance of the Bourse in Berlin by lending it through local bankers several millions sterling of money raised to build railways with. As regards Paris, the "block" was, if possible, greater still. The Bourse there has been labouring in a kind of slough of insolvency for a long time back, and when the news published in *The Standard* became known to the *habitues* of the Rue Vivienne, they sold as fast as we did. Russian, Egyptian, Italian, Hungarian, Mexican, Spanish, Turkish Stocks—everything they had, in short, they flung away at what it would fetch. No wonder, then, that the sanguine speculator for lower prices here was inclined to grumble at times. He saw fortunes slipping through his hand; prices tumbled to pieces so fast that they were down 5, 6, 8 per cent. before he could make himself heard.

Telegrams from the provinces showed that the news from the Afghan frontier everywhere caused great surprise and excitement. At Manchester business on the Royal Exchange received a serious check, and prices fell largely. The news had a very disquieting effect, and the general feeling, it is said, was one of despondency, the war between England and Russia being regarded as inevitable. At Liverpool their was a panic on the Stock Exchange, but in regard to the markets generally there was not so much change as under ordinary circumstances might have been expected, the effect of the recent negotiations between England and Russia having been to cause speculators to discount any great movement in prices. At Edinburgh and Leith the news is stated to have created great excitement among all classes, and the prevailling feeling was one of strong resentment against Russia. Business men regard the situation as one of the gravest anxiety, and not for many a day have the shipping interest been so much concerned. Similar reports came from other large towns.

The news also produced a great sensation in all the Continental capitals. At St. Petersburg, the *Daily News* correspondent says the news caused a profound sensation. Few people expected that a collision with the Afghans would really occur. The correspondent adds that the financial position of Russia has long been most critical, and as may well be believed the prospect of war has made matters much worse, so that the danger of a catastrophe is considered to be imminent. He also has excellent authority for stating that the present relations between Russia and Turkey are extremely friendly. The impression prevails in diplomatic circles there that should the Anglo-Russian war break out the Sultan will be found willing to give Russia the moral support of his influence, which is still said to be very great among most of the Mahomedan populations in Central Asia. At Paris the news caused a greater sensation than anything that has occurred since the outbreak of war between France and Prussia fifteen years ago. At the Bourse there was a perfect panic and the Boulevards were in a state of feverish excitement. There was a great run on all the newspapers, the hawkers of which went about crying, "Vicioire des Russes sur les Anglais." At Berlin and Vienna there was also great excitement. At the Austrian capital there was a heavy fall on the Bourse, war between England and Russia being considered inevitable. In diplomatic circles, however (the *Times* correspondent says), hopes are still expressed that the retreat of General Komaroff may have left the diplomatic situation—that is the basis for negotiation—unchanged. It is pointed out, however, that the date assigned to the engagement renders it almost certain that the news was known to the Russian Government some time before its publication, and makes it possible that General Komaroff received orders to retire without having done so of his own accord. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the opinion prevails there that England will be obliged to make arrangements with the Porte to secure a free passage through the Dardanelles. In diplomatic circles serious doubts are expressed whether this will be granted, as Russian influence is just now said to be strong in Turkey. The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that there was great excitement yesterday on all the American markets. On the New York Stock Exchange prices advanced, closing strong. The produce markets were also excited, and wheat advanced with wide fluctuations and enormous speculations in the leading corn markets. The Chicago Exchange was like Bedlam, the operators being wildly excited. Petroleum also advanced with active speculation. The belief throughout America is that American interests will benefit if war begins, and that it will relieve the existing stagnation in all industries, particularly the shipping and export trades. Reports were current in New York last night that agents of the Russian Government have begun negotiations there for the purchase of three steamships.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *Times* wrote:—The news in an imperfect form reached the Foreign Office late on Wednesday night, and yesterday on the return to town of the Prime Minister and Lord Granville the Cabinet sat for more than two hours and a half considering in all its aspects a question as momentous as any which an English Government has had to decide upon within the past thirty years. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone at once made known the facts so far as they are in the possession of Ministers, and his tone and language, impressive and firm, but at the same time restrained and temperate, let it be seen that popular opinion on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere had not exaggerated the gravity of the situation. The leaders of the Opposition displayed an honourable self-command and a wise reserve in not pressing the Government with angry interrogatories. Neither the dignity nor the interests of the country can be served by wrangling in Parliament at a moment when theblance trembles between peace and war. Whatever weakness or hesitation there may have been in the past, the course of Ministers is so clearly marked out by the circumstances of the hour that there is no fear of their being tempted to deviate from the lines of honour and duty. Mr. Gladstone's statement yesterday was worthy of the representative of England and, if it breathed no defience, it had nevertheless the ring of constancy and resolution which neither foreigners nor Englishmen can mistake. The immediate recall of General Komaroff and the retirement of the Russian troops from all the positions lately occupied by them in anticipation of the judgment of the Delimitation Commissioners would, perhaps, avail to repair the mischief, so far as it is reparable, that has been done by the rashness or the perfidy of her officers. At all events, we are bound by every obligation of honour and every dictate of expediency to insist that justice shall be done to the Afghans, not in their interest only, but in those of the people of India and of the British Empire. The duty imposed upon us is one not to be undertaken with levity, but it is one also which England is capable of fulfilling, and from which she will not flinch until it be fulfilled.

To such conduct (says the *Standard*) there can be but one reply. Words are worthless, they are a mere symbol for weakness in dealing with such a controversialist. One word more, and only one, is needed. That is a Declaration of war. We have had enough of apologies, and explanations, and maps, and ingenious suggestions seconded by force. The London evening papers published in her interest are full of all that. What now is wanted is military action. We say, without hesitation, that it is the duty of the Government to declare war against Russia, and to give the Russian Ambassador his passports, unless within twenty-four hours the most ample apology is tendered from St. Petersburg, and unless the Russian troops are instantly withdrawn from the disputed territory. No one can allege that England has not been patient, almost to pusillanimity, in dealing with Russian duplicity and Russian aggression in Central Asia. The open violation of promises of the most solemn kind has been over and over again condoned. Explanations patently false have been accepted in a forbearing spirit. Preparations, carried on year after year, at an enormous expense, in order to bring the Russian Battalions nearer to Afghanistan and nearer to India have been ignored. Everything has been done by this country to avoid the rupture which Muscovite violence wedded to Muscovite fraud have at length forced upon us. The period of deception and of indulgence, however, is at an end. The Czar and his Generals must now rely, not upon disingenuous devices, but upon such military power as they can bring into the field. We do not wish to underrate their capacity in this respect. But they must understand that they will now be confronted with the whole might of the British Empire and the undivied energy of the British people.

We have always opposed (recalls the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the eager advocates of war with Russia with a steadiness and a determination which have exposed us, naturally enough, to no small degree of misrepresentation and abuse. Our policy, however, based upon a deep conviction that the interests of England could not be worse imperilled than by the assumption on one side of the dividing line of Asia that our neighbours on the other side were our inveterate and hereditary foes. Vendettas are bad between individuals, and worse between nations, especially when to those nations is entrusted the joint mission of establishing peace, order, and civilization in a subjugated continent. But however much we deprecate war with Russia, we have never denied that war may be rendered inevitable by acts of bad faith and unprovoked aggression. When these acts occur, whether committed by Russia or by any other Power, we shall be second to none in the energy with which we shall advocate the employment of all the resources of the Empire to vindicate the honour of our country and to discharge our obligations to our allies. And we do not hesitate to say that if the action on the Kushk should appear to be as gross and unprovoked an act of aggression, and has flagrant a violation of a solemn compact, as it is certain to be represented by our contemporaries, we should go over sorrowfully but resolutely to the party of War. We are all for treating Russia fairly and justly, and conceding to her every point which we cannot properly claim for ourselves or for the Afghans; but if General Komaroff attacked without provocation the Afghan position at Ak Tepe, and his action is sustained by the Government we should regretfully have to admit that between a Power guilty of such bad faith in a crisis so serious no relations but those of open hostility are possible. All that we ask is that the Russians should not be condemned unheard, and that we should not assume the worst until we have fairly and dispassionately consider the reasons by which they justify their conducted.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—With India, Asia, Europe looking on with the loyalty of the native princes and the attachment of the Afghans depending upon the resolution and good faith of England it is as much as the country will bear that a declaration of war has not at once signalised this reckless affront to our Imperial honour. Thus much, however, is plain—that the "explanations," when they come, must be of a most decided character, and must be followed by very palpable proofs of regret and reparation, if they are to ward off from Russia the punishment which her perfidy deserves before the face of humanity accordingly, but one escape for Russia from the consequences of this last of many nefarious steps in her Asiatic progress, that is, the disavowal of her agents, their condign disgrace, and the recall of her troops to Sarakhs. These amends she will probably be too proud or too blind to make, even with her credit crumbling to dust upon the European Exchanges, and proof positive afforded to all mankind that she has played an unworthy and deceitful part. In case of such refusal there remains one course alone open to this country. The long-deferred conflict must be accepted. The pledges of Rawul Pindi must be made good, and we must fight Russia by sea and land with all the energy inspired by a just and rightful cause, an with the hope and prospect of obtaining an end of the ever-impending Russian menace, and lasting tranquility and security for India.

And now what may we expect to follow from this untoward incident on the River Kushk, asks the *St. James's Gazette*? What is to follow depends entirely on the disposition of the Russian Government. Our Ministers have knowingly, deliberately, and in the face of warnings repeatedly and urgently given, placed themselves in such a position that they have very little voice in the matter. They can do nothing but wait to see whether the Russians mean to make war now, or whether they are inclined to grant peace on conditions that will enable them to press on at a future day with sufficient advantage to themselves. By this time these poor things of ours in Downing-street have found out that they have lost all command of the situation; and more particularly that the Russian Government is not less prepared for war than themselves, who first began to think of the matter seriously a few weeks ago. In all likelihood, they have not a hope left; except the hope that the Prince Bismark they so judiciously insulted and alienated (as well as the Unspeakable Turk, whom they are now so anxious to make it up with) will interfere on behalf of peace. And this he may do; having regard, amongst other things, to the prodigious financial panic there will be in Germany if war breaks out. But if so, we had better make up our minds at once to the sort of peace it will be. Peace it will be. Peace with Russia where she stands; peace that will be followed in a very little while by a sufficient Russo-Afghan alliance, since not much trust will thereafter be reposed in us; a peace that will agitate all India, and oppress every Englishman in it with a fear that the sooner he winds up his affairs and comes home the better.

There can be but one answer to the question, what is England's duty, asserts the *Globe*. She must redeem her promise to defend Afghanistan with the full resources of her Empire. There can be no more hesitation or drawing back, or blind trustfulness in diplomatic mendacities. The time for that sort of trifling has passed, and now nothing remains but to let the world see that England is prepared to stand by her plighted word and to defend her splendid Eastern Empire so long as she has a man to put in the field. The quarrel is none of our seeking; the whole world will acquit us on that hand. Whether it might not have been averted had the Government shown more resolution at the beginning is a question which no longer possesses any practical interest. The national mind will now concentrate itself on the successful prosecutition of the war which, not without long warning, seems now inevitable. Yesterday the Ameer said, "as the British have declared that they will help Afghanistan in beating off external enemies, the Afghan nation will join in the firmest manner, and will stand side by side with the English." We make no doubt that before he leaves Rawul Pindi to-day, he will receive from the Viceroy an assurance that England recognises in the massacre on the Kushk river, an imperative summons to take the field, side by side with the hardy warriors of Afghanistan, against the Power which, after a matchless course of duplicity, has now thrown off the mask and stands forth in her true colours. If Abdurrhaman Khan is allowed to enter the Khyber without a definite pledge of instant assistance against the invader of his dominions, we may make quite sure that he will endeavour to save himself by making terms, at our expense, with our rival.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who oes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 1883.

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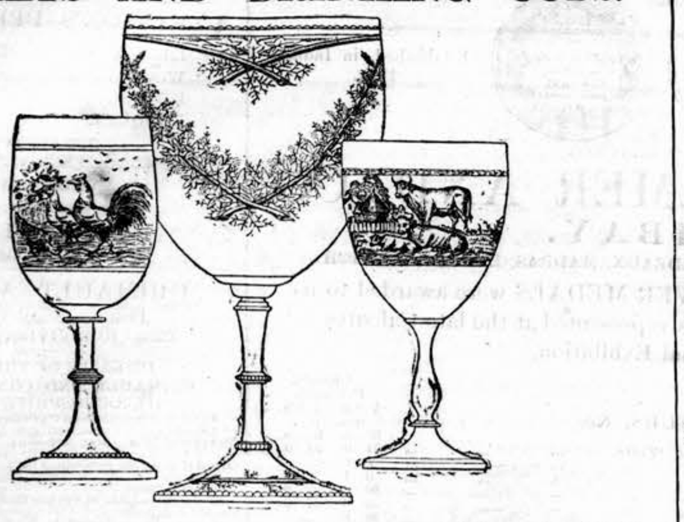

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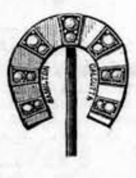

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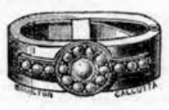

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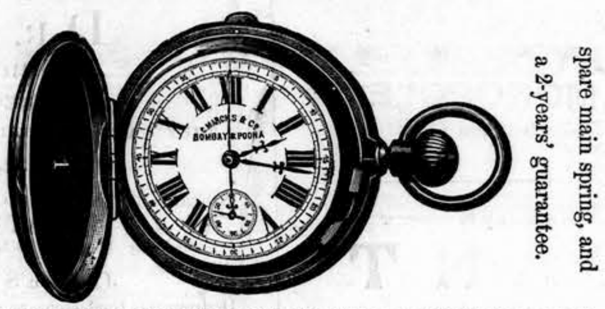

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.,
33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

BEG to announce that they have RESUMED their old BUSINESS of IMPORTING for SALE ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, and secured the Agency of the well-known Ali bin Amer and other leading Horse-dealers.

The Public are invited to inspect the above Stables, which now contain a large number of valuable Arab Horses, and amongst them splendid specimens of Hunters, Chargers, and Racers.

(COPY TESTIMONIAL.)

This is to certify that Mahomed Bawker Khan has been for many years engaged in the importation of horses from the Persian Gulf for the Bombay Market, that the British Government has had very extensive dealings with him in the purchase of Horses for the Mounted Corps of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that in their dealings he has uniformly given satisfaction.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,
W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.
Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

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